FIRST EDITION.

SCRANTON.

Death on the Rail.

TWO ACCIDENTS IN ONE DAY.

Eight Persons Killed and Forty-five Injured.

SCRANTON, PA., November 7.—An accident occurred this evening at 6:30 on the Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad, just below this city. The Scranton and Wilkesbarre accommodation train left this city fifteen minutes late. When it reached a point about half a mile below the depot a rail broke, and threw the hind car from the track. It was dragged about two hundred yards, when it went over the embankment and struck the abutment of a culvert, wrecking the car. Mrs. Evans, of Springbrook, was instantly killed; James Reiley, of Plymouth, so badly injured that he cannot recover; Miss Griffith, of Miners, believed to be fatally injured. Twenty-seven others were more or less injured, but only a few seriously.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

SCRANTON, PA., November 7.—This evening about five o'clock, as a construction train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad was nearing Hampton Crossing, about two miles from here, a frightful accident occurred. The train was backing down toward the city, and had on board about thirty-five laborers, most of whom were in the caboose at the end of the train. Near New Hampton Crossing the caboose struck a large boulder, which had fallen upon the track. The engine being at the other end of the train, the engineer could not see the obstruction, and pushed the caboose over the embankment, and it fell a distance of one hundred and ninety feet into a creek at the foot. John Clark, John McNally, Michael Kelly, James Hughes, John Hughes, James Gurraghan, and Thomas Phibin were instantly killed, and sixteen others severely injured, four of who will probably die.

NEW YORK.

Report on Abuses in Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum—Funds Wanted to Represent Educational Progress in America—Proposition to Build a Palace of Industry.

NEW YORK, November 7, 1872.

REPORT ON ABUSES IN THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The committee appointed to investigate the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum abuses report in favor of abolishing the office of Physician, of placing the asylum under the charge of a Medical Board, and increasing the number of nurses and orderlies.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN AMERICA.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, to-day, an application from General Van Buren for assistance in obtaining a fund for properly representing America in its educational progress, especially by model of one of the best school houses, was referred to the Executive Committee, with directions to petition Congress for an appropriation.

THE DIFFERENTIAL DUTY ON FRENCH VESSELS.

The Chamber of Commerce endorsed the resolution of the Boston Board of Trade asking for a modification of the President's proclamation imposing a differential duty of ten per cent. on goods carried on by French ships, so as not to apply to vessels afloat at the date of the proclamation.

PALACE OF INDUSTRY.

General DIX forwarded to the Chamber of Commerce a proposition placed in his hands by certain gentlemen of Germany, asking the Chamber to pass a resolution in favor of the erection of a permanent Palace of Industry near Central Park, to mark the celebration of the Centennial of Independence. Referred to a committee.

DEATH FROM IMPROPER TREATMENT.

A Coroner's jury to-day rendered a verdict that the death of Louis C. Samuels, an inmate of Ward's Island Insane Hospital, was the result of improper treatment at the hands of ignorant and incompetent attendants; also that the testimony showed very low and improper admistration of the affairs of the asylum.

ILLEGAL CHARGES.

Judge Robinson to-day, in a case where the fees charged by the Sheriff were contested as illegal, the bill being for $419, decided that the sheriff could only legally collect nineteen dollars.

CONDOLENCE.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac has forwarded a letter of condolence to the son of the late General Meade.

CANVASSING THE RETURNS.

The Board of Aldermen will meet as a Board of county canvassers next Thursday, to canvass the returns.

MOURNING.

The flags throughout the city are at half-mast in respect to the late General Meade.

THE EPIZOOTIC.

New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, November 7.—The horse disease is at its height here. No horse cars have been running for a week past, and no stages, mules or oxen are used. Business begins to feel the stoppage. There have been several fatal cases.

CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, November 7.—There is a marked increase in the number of horses on the streets this morning, though they all show some traces of the epizootic. The weather is lovely, bright, warm and clear, and accounts from the various stables are most encouraging, though some deaths occur every day.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—There is no abatement in the horse disease. The street cars on all the lines were taken off on Saturday. None will probably run this week. Business at the wharves and at the depots is suffering. A number of wagons on the streets to-day are drawn by men. A few ox teams have appeared.

NEW JERSEY.

A Woman Killed and a Man Fatally Stabbed—License or no License.

DOVER, N. J., November 7.—Two Italians came here to-day from New York, and visited the shoe store of Giovanni Bartiotti. One of the men claimed Bartiotti's housekeeper as his wife, and after a boisterous quarrel stabbed the woman in the mouth with a stiletto. She died immediately. Bartiotti attempted to rescue her, and was also stabbed in the abdomen and will probably die. Both men are under arrest. The affair created great excitement, some of the citizens wanting to lynch the murderers.

LICENSE OR NO LICENSE.

TRENTON, November 7.—The Supreme Court, this morning, unanimously decided that an act to submit the question of "License or no License" to the people is constitutional. This is against the opinion of Attorney General Gilchrist, given to the Legislature last winter.

INDIANA.

The Senatorship—Card From Schuyler Colfax.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—A special to the *Chronicle*, dated Indianapolis, contains the following card, addressed to the Indianapolis *Journal*:

South Bend, Indiana, November 6.—The Chicago *Tribune* of to-day again states that it appears that Mr. Colfax is after all a candidate for the Senatorship in Indiana. Even at the risk of subjecting myself to more "cheap wit" by the opposition papers about writing, I ask the privilege of restating in your columns what I have said publicly to tens of thousands the past month, that I am not a candidate nor an applicant for any position, Senatorial or editorial, State or National. I am, of course, for the election of the Republican nominee for the Senatorship by the united vote of the members of the Legislature. SCHUYLER COLFAX.

BALTIMORE.

Election Riot—One Person Killed and Another Mortally Wounded.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—An election was held to-day in the Sixth ward to fill a vacancy in the City Council. Just before the closing of the polls a crowd of about a thousand persons was gathered around the corner of Fayette street and Broadway. A party of men, mostly colored, left the crowd and proceeded about midway to Broadway, when they turned and deliberately fired upon the crowd in front of the voting place, killing Jake Bess, aged 16, and mortally wounding John Conway, aged 35. Another boy received a flesh wound. Immediately after firing the party broke and ran, when those fired into returned the shots. Some eighteen or twenty shots in all were fired in a minute's time. Previous to the firing, which was wholly unexpected, no disturbance whatever had occurred.

WESTCHESTER.

Desperate Attempt of a Prisoner to Escape.

WESTCHESTER, November 7.—George Grant, under sentence to be hanged next Wednesday for the murder of a woman named Spence, a year ago, made a desperate attempt to escape last night. He attacked the keeper, B. F. Haines, while the latter was going his rounds, and nearly killed him. Cooper, the under keeper, was attracted by the cries of Haines, and fired four shots at Grant, without wounding him. Grant was finally forced back into his cell and handcuffed. He is still savage, and declares that he will sell his live dearly. He had padded his body with blankets, and pistol balls did not take affect. Haines is in a critical condition.

BOSTON.

Horrible Mystery.

BOSTON, November 7.—Yesterday afternoon a man was found floating on the Charles river near the ... ge, in two barrels, the body in one and legs in another. The remains ... found to be terribly mu... d head had been chopped

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872. NUMBER 264.

THE CAPITAL.

General Order Relative to the Death of General Meade—His Probable Successor—Visitors at the White House—Weather Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, November 7, 1872.

PERSONAL NOTES.

EX-Secretary of the Interior J. D. Cox called upon the President this morning and had a short interview.

General Howard, who has just returned from a special Indian mission in Arizona, also had an interview with the President.

EX-Secretary of the Navy Borie and J. Russell Jones, United States Minister to Belgium, are guests of the President and Mrs. Grant at the White House.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Over all the north-west, and thence to the valley of Kentucky and Tennessee, rising barometers, north-westerly winds and clear weather, with frosts on Friday morning; on the lakes, and thence over the Eastern and Middle States, clearing, very cold weather, with fresh and brisk north-westerly winds; in the South Atlantic States, clearing weather and north-westerly winds, veering to northerly; on the western gulf, brisk northerly winds, veering to north-easterly, with partly cloudy weather. Warning signals are ordered for Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester and Oswego, and are continued for Milwaukee, Grand Haven and Chicago.

THE DEAD HERO.

General Sherman has issued a general order, reviewing in feeling language the life and services of the late General Meade, and directing General McDowell, at New York, to make all arrangements for the funeral, and directing that at all military posts on that day flags be displayed at half-mast and minute guns fired, and that officers wear the usual badge of mourning.

GEN. MEADE'S SUCCESSOR.

It is understood that either Brigadier General A. H. Terry, now commanding the Department of the South, or E. R. S. Canby, commanding the Department of Columbia, will be appointed Major General in place of General Meade, deceased.

GEN. MEADE'S FUNERAL.

General Sherman to-day telegraphed to General McDowell to proceed to Philadelphia and consult with Mrs. Meade in regard to arrangements for the funeral of her late husband. President Grant will attend the services.

DISCRIMINATING DUTIES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day officially decided that the President's recent proclamation relative to discriminating duties applies to all goods arriving in French vessels from other than French ports on and after the 30th of October, the day of its date.

THE OLD WORLD.

MEXICO.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 1, via Havana, November 6.—The election for President of Mexico resulted in the almost unanimous choice of Lerdo De Tejada. The votes against him were few and scattering. The programme of the course the President proposes for himself has been made public, and may be condensed into this phrase: "Little politics and much administration." Since a few days ago the newly elected President has ceased to exercise any of the extraordinary powers with which he is invested.

SURRENDER OF DIAZ.

Porferio Diaz has sent in his own submission to the Government and the surrender of the forces under his command. The paper was dated October 23d, near Durango, and the General promised to present himself at the capital. This makes complete the pacification of the country.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ELECTION IN AMERICA.

LONDON, November 7.—The Presidential election in America is the principal topic in the morning papers. The prevailing sentiment is favorable to the administration. The chief subject is a complimentary notice of the orderly manner in which the elections were conducted. Much surprise is expressed at the completeness of the Republican triumph.

STATE NEWS.

A REPUBLICAN jubilee procession on election night groaned the *Press*.

THE Constitutional Convention will meet at Harrisburg next Tuesday.

JEFF DAVIS had one vote cast for him in Dauphin county for President with Horace Greeley for Vice President.

THE Cambria *Herald* says that the logging business is getting brisk at Cherrytree. One firm has already 700,000 feet of lumber in the river at that place.

THE seventeenth annual conferium of the Pennsylvania chapters of the Order of Chi Phi will be held with the Beta Chapter, at Lancaster, Friday, November 22, 1872.

BARNEY BUTZ, one of the oldest locomotive engineers in the employ of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, has been placed on the retired list. He ran the first locomotive over the Lebanon Valley Railroad.

JOHN SIDLINGER, who shot Wm. Wingate at Tyrone on July 4, 1872, has had his trial at Hollidaysburg, and been convicted of murder in the second degree. He got twelve years in the penitentiary at Allegheny.

PERRET HARTMAN, alias Perry Cox, alias Jacob Wilkerson, formerly of York, Pa., was recently convicted of the murder of Hattie E. Burkhardt, at San Francisco, Cal., in the second degree, and sentenced to the State's prison for forty-five years.

AN effort is being made in Oil City to organize a dollar savings bank. Shares are to be $50 each, and $2,000 issued equal to a capital of $100,000. Subscribers to the stock are to pay $5 per share on subscribing, and $1 per share per week afterwards.

A BACHELOR editor in Reading, it is stated, courted an aged maiden lady with greenback attractions, and was cut out by another wooer from Philadelphia, who carried the lady off into the state of matrimony. The editor took his revenge by heading the wedding notice with, "Another old citizen gone."

THE horse disease has reached Lebanon county, and is breaking out with much suddenness in all sections of the State localities. In Lebanon there are several cases. At Mylertown there were at least five hundred cases of the disease, and but three fatal ones. It seems to be in a mild form here, and there is little danger of fatal results if the animals are well taken care of.

THE residence of A. T. Peterson, of Unity township, Westmoreland county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday morning of last week. The fire was first discovered about 2 o'clock A. M., and had gained such headway that the family had barely time to escape. Nothing was saved except a trunk, which Mr. Peterson succeeded in carrying out, in which was deposited most of his valuable papers.

THE New Castle *Gazette* says that a new rolling mill is soon to be erected in the First Ward of that city. A site, consisting of 6½ acres, was purchased at the price of $1,800 per acre. The Company engaged in this laudable undertaking consists of twenty of wealthy and enterprising gentlemen who are widely known and highly respected for their strict integrity and admirably business capacity. We bespeak for them the success which they deserve and which they doubtless will achieve.

A MAN and two small children passed through Pittsburgh the other day, who had walked from Youngstown, Ohio, to Pittsburgh, where they were furnished passes to Ebensburg, they wishing to go to friends at that place. Having reached Ebensburg, they learned that their friends had removed to Lock Haven, and they started to foot it to the latter place, but when they had reached Philipsburg, the good people of that place raised money and sent them on their way rejoicing," by railroad. They were all poorly clothed, and were loath to take as charity the assistance offered them.

AN invoice of thirteen bales of "Blue Mountain" tea, weighing 1,920 pounds, arrived at Reading, last week, from Town Spot, Kill county. The tea is composed of the leaves of a variety of the Golden Rod family, botanically known as Solidago Cdoro, or sweet Golden Rod. It is gathered in large quantities in the Blue Mountain, and the mountains to the north of the latter range. The tea matures in the latter part of September, and is gathered until late in the month of October. It is then cured and put up in packages, selling on the mountain at from twenty to thirty cents per pound; but retailing readily in towns and villages at one dollar per pound. The tea has a very pleasant, aromatic flavor, and is held by many persons in great esteem."

THE OIL PRODUCERS.

Meeting at Oil City—Over One Million Dollars Subscribed—General Mass Meeting Monday.

The oil producers met at Oil City on Wednesday. There was a good attendance, and the best of encouragement came in from the different districts, the subscriptions to the capital stock having been swelled to large proportions, so much so that we presume the capital stock will reach $1,500,000, or somewhere in that neighborhood, before the work of canvassing ceases. Col. Thomas M. Donough presided at the meeting, and Joseph Robinson was chosen Secretary.

There was considerable discussion on the subject of the agency, but great unanimity of feeling prevailed throughout. The producers desire co-operation among themselves, and the plan will be put into immediate execution, and all seem confident of ultimate success. The following stock is pledged, as reported in the meeting: First district, $160,000; Second, $100,000; Third, $100,000; Fourth, $40,000; Fifth, $80,000; Sixth, $100,000; Seventh, $120,000; Eighth, $50,000; Ninth, $15,000; Tenth, $6,660; Eleventh, $100,000; Twelfth, $20,000; Thirteenth, $100,000; Fourteenth, $40,000; Fifteenth, $12,000; Sixteenth, $44,000; total $1,037,660.

Mr. C. V. Culver offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That meetings of the various districts be held on next Friday and Saturday to provide subscriptions to the stock of the agency, and that a mass meeting of the producers of the entire region be held at Oil City on Monday, at two o'clock.

—Train No. 2 on the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad was thrown from the track one mile east of Sanborn, Indiana, yesterday, by a plank placed maliciously upon the rail. The engine was completely wrecked. The engineer, D. Messenheimer, and the fireman, Arthur

CORRESPONDENCE.

BARNUM IN COLORADO.

Barnum's Rancho of Thirty Thousand Acres—He Delivers Temperance Lectures in Denver, Pueblo and Colorado Springs—"We Must do all the Good we Can"—He Considers Colorado the Greatest Country in the World—Wonderful Mineral Resources of the Mountains, &c.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PERRY, (KANSAS) October 30, 1872.

While I was in Colorado, I found myself in the same car with this far-famed showman, on our way from Colorado Springs to Pueblo. Having met him some years ago, I felt free to renew our acquaintance. In answer to my question as to where he was going, he told me that he was going to see his rancho, of thirty thousand acres, on the Huerfano, a tributary of the Arkansas, which comes in from the south. This property is about thirty miles south of Pueblo, and is said to be very beautiful, on which he has already about four thousand head of cattle, some hundreds of which he purchased while out there this time. This was his first visit to his rancho, which is under the care of Mr. Robert Moody, late of Kansas, an experienced farmer and stock grower. There are about 300 acres under cultivation, which furnish sufficient hay and grain for all purposes. An order has been given for several car loads of short-horn bulls for service next season. Mr. Barnum intends to go largely into the rearing of horses. He was full of life, energy and humor, and felt sure that his men would kill the fated calfs, or may be a stalled ox, when he would come.

He told me of a lecture he delivered in Denver on his way down, on temperance, which was well received by a crowded audience. He then inquired about the most interesting points to visit around the Springs. After making out a programme, I said:

"See here, you will be over night at the Springs, why not give the people there a talk on temperance? As that town is organized and governed on temperance principles, the people will be glad to hear you."

"I will, if they wish it and find me a place," was his prompt reply.

I then called Mr. Jackson, the treasurer and business man of the road, who happened to be aboard, and introduced him. He fell heartily into the movement, and upon our arrival in Peublo telegraphed back to the Springs to have the arrangements made and notice given.

I saw Mr. Barnum next morning before he set out for his rancho. "Do you think," said he, "that the people of Peublo would like me to talk to them about temperance?" "Not a doubt about it," said I; "and if you will only say you will do it, it will see that notice is given in the paper of to-morrow morning."

The notice was given, and in the evening the Court House was crowded with people to hear and see this singular man, and I was told that they had a very good meeting, as I did not hear him at Pueblo; but the next evening, when he came up to the Springs, I did hear him. The church was filled to its utmost capacity, and many had to stand. Mr. Barnum is a very able and effective speaker on that subject, intermingling very happily argument, earnest appeals and rich humor. The people were greatly pleased, and left the house more firmly resolved than ever, to maintain the principles upon which their community was founded. "We must do all the good we can," said Barnum, after we had arranged for the Pueblo meeting, and rearhis talk at the Springs did do good; for some fellows have been trying in a sly way to introduce intoxicating drinks into that place.

Mr. Barnum has deeded to the amount of $30,000 in Denver property, and about $25,000 in Greeley. "The great showman (says the *Rocky Mountain News*) is wisely enthusiastic over Colorado, Denver and the growing towns and cities. 'Why,' said he, 'it's the greatest country in the world.' People come here to die. They put their affairs in order for the last journey, but they can't do it here. The people I have seen are the most disappointed set I ever saw. I expected to die; they only thought to live along a little while. They come here, and this wonderful air brings them back from the verge of the tomb, and they are naturally exceedingly disappointed. Your country must grow if from no other cause than this one peculiarity, that such invalids as are cured here must stay, or they experience a fatal relapse. Then the air has such a wonderful effect upon the people, that after they stay here even a few months, when they go away they can't reconcile themselves to any other climate. Why I verily believe that if I were to stay here six months, I should never want to leave the country. Yes, you have a wonderful country. But I am going to try it. I shall spend a great portion of next summer in Greeley, Denver, and on my rancho. He then conversed at some length on the wonderful mineral resources of the mountains.

Mr. Barnum is in the most robust health and the finest spirits, and, showman as he is, he evidently has the heart of a philanthropist. He remarked at Pueblo, uttered in a quiet, serious tone—"we must do all the good we can"—seems to be the motto of his life. His lectures on temperance are all free. C.

THE CASE OF GEORGE O. EVANS.

[To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

It is fair to presume that our newly elected State officers when they get control of the affairs of the State will effect none changes for the better no doubt, and among the things that ought to be done by the Attorney General, whoever he may be, will be to commence proceedings against John W. Forney and others who for a *consideration* recommended George O. Evans as being a reliable and honest man, upon which recommendation Governor Geary appointed him to the responsible position of State agent at Washington. I do not see why an action will not be against them to recover all the money due the State, and withheld by Evans and his confederates, to the extent at least of what he received out of the $100,000 paid to him as stated by the Governor, by virtue of the act of the assembly, and known as the "disallowed claims." Action in the case for the damages in the nature of a writ of deceit will lie at law against a man for making a false and fraudulent representation whereby another is persuaded to do some thing, by doing which he sustains damage.

If the representation be false, personal benefit and fraudulent intent are immaterial ingredients in the case.

It is a great matter to the State that this money kept back by Evans to pay the men who recommended him to the appointment of an honest man should be speedily collected off him, and his co-dividers. If an action will not be in this case to recover this money, it seems strange that courts will entertain similar suits between man and man for representation acted upon to his prejudice, upon recommendation of the other, and this, too, in cases where the latter party received no benefit.

Probably this may call forth a prepared legal document, citing authorities, &c. Certainly it is worth looking after, and if the State can get it's own in this case, our people should make the mode before the statute of limitations bars an action. SEMPER IDEM.

MARCHESA GARIBALDI.

The Red-Shirt Hero's Second Wife—Mystery and Romance.

[Milan Letter to the Boston Advertiser.]

Near Como is a palatial villa, with forest-like grounds, which is one of the many villas belonging to the father of Garibaldi's second wife, the Marchesa. He has refused 750,000 francs for this villa dell' Ormo, but it is said he will take a million if offered. In the grand November fair was held the Como industrial and agricultural exhibition of this season, which event gave me a chance to see the building. The villa has some superb halls in it, and the grounds are very large.

A gentleman who sat next me the other day at a dinner party gave me a little bit of a romance about the Marchesa Garibaldi, as the second wife of the famous Italian general is called. He had heard that she was the wife of Garibaldi's son.

"Not at all," said my dinner-table companion, a Milanese Count, who knew all about the strange affair; "she is the second wife of the General himself. She left him the day after the wedding, and they have never met since."

I looked all the questions I was dying to ask, upon which he added, with a laugh and a shrug, as if he knew more than he cared proper to tell at that moment: "No reasons were ever given on either side."

The subject was dropped, but it recalled to me a strange story I had heard some years ago of a second marriage of Garibaldi's, and which served well to join on to the unfinished or broken link that my dinner acquaintance had given me. I'll tell it to you as it was told me, and you can join the two links or not, just as you please. It was at least a dozen years ago. The lady was young, titled, rich, handsome and fast. No name was given me, she conceived a desperate passionate admiration for the famous liberator of Italy." She was young enough to be Garibaldi's daughter, and he was posing then, as he has always for the inconsolable widower—the cognomen of "Anita," his first wife, who accompanied him through many of his adventures, and whose sad death has been so often and so touchingly described, is supposed to be the only love of Garibaldi's life. Nevertheless, the marriage took place between the General and the young Lombardy Marchesa. But, sad to relate, on the wedding day, after the ceremony, Garibaldi received information, with undoubted proofs, of the immorality of his young bride. Why had he not been told sooner? I cannot tell you anything but the simple story as I heard it. When the newly married pair were left alone, Garibaldi told his young wife what he had heard, but added, if you say you are an honest woman, I will take your word."

"But if I cannot, what then?" asked the Marchesa.

"We must part forever this very moment," replied Garibaldi.

The young woman turned, left her husband of an hour, and never saw him again. It is said that the stories against her character were false, and the young girl, though gay was innocent. But her pride was so wounded at the charge being made by her husband at that moment, and in such a peremptory manner, that she scorned to justify herself; his want of faith in her dispelled her illusions and broke the charm of her love.

I saw the Marchesa Garibaldi at one of the regattas on Lake Como early in September. She is about 35 years old, I should think; a handsome but coarse looking woman, has fierce, defiant eyes, dark skin, heavy dark hair parted on one side, thrust through the thick braids at the back was an oxanized silver sabre, placed in the same way that the Trastevere tortoise-shell daggers are worn by the women. She dressed very simply in a *sete crudu*, or raw silk, costume, and round hat with cock-of-the-wood's feather.

THE New York *Observer's* prize essay, on running the street cars on Sunday, to be printed in tract form, the author bases his arguments against the patronization of the cars on Sunday, upon the fourth commandment.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE ELECTION.

Grant's Majority in Philadelphia 45,446.

LARGE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Majority for Republican Congressmen in New Jersey 18,000.

KANSAS LEGISLATURE LARGELY REPUBLICAN.

Extraordinary Republican Gains in Tennessee.

Grant's Majority in Virginia 5,000.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET IN ALABAMA ELECTED.

Grant's Majority on the Popular Vote Between 600,000 and 700,000.

Electoral Vote for Grant at Least 291.

VOTES BY STATES.

The annexed statement presents the latest results received by telegraph. The reports from Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama and Arkansas in the Grant column, and Missouri and Louisiana in the Greeley column, are not conclusive. At this writing Greeley is only certain of four States—Maryland, Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee—casting forty-three electoral votes. This may be increased by some of the doubtful States Grant's electoral vote cannot fall below 291, and may reach 323 by the votes of all the doubtful States. His majority on the popular vote will range between six and seven hundred thousand.

STATES FOR GRANT.

	Majority.	Elec. Votes
Maine	30,000	7
New Hampshire	5,000	5
Vermont	32,000	5
Massachusetts	74,000	13
Rhode Island	8,000	4
Connecticut	4,736	6
New York	50,000	35
New Jersey	14,000	9
Pennsylvania	100,000	29
Ohio	40,000	22
Indiana	27,000	15
Illinois	40,000	21
Michigan	60,000	11
Wisconsin	15,000	10
Iowa	50,000	11
Nebraska	10,000	3
Minnesota	20,000	5
Kansas	30,000	5
California	10,000	6
Oregon	2,000	3
Nevada	1,208	3
Delaware	611	3
Virginia	5,000	11
West Virginia	2,000	5
North Carolina	12,000	10
South Carolina	30,000	7
Florida	1,000	3
Alabama	3,000	10
Mississippi	35,000	6
Arkansas	2,000	5
	712,347	291

STATES FOR GREELEY.

Maryland	7,000	8
Kentucky	30,000	12
Tennessee	25,000	12
Georgia	30,000	11
Louisiana	5,000	6
Missouri	8,000	15
	101,000	66

Texas will not finish voting for President until this evening, the election in that State lasting four days.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, November 7.—The Board of Return Judges officially announce the majority for Grant in this city 45,446.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The latest figures place the Congressional delegation of New York State at twenty-six Republicans, six Democrats and one Liberal Republican. By the election of Scares by the Republicans to fill the vacancy, the State Senate will stand twenty-five Republicans to seven Democrats. The Assembly will stand eighty-five Republicans, thirty-six Democrats, five Liberals, and one Appolic Hall.

Ketchum is ahead of Greeley in large portions of the State, but he falls some 4,000 behind in Brooklyn, Long Island and Staten Island. Kernan's vote in the upper wards of this city is less than Greeley's, his vote in Brooklyn less than Greeley's in the German districts, while Dix's vote is larger than Grant's. [illegible] Among Democratic localities Kernan leads Greeley. Kernan carried Utica, his own city, by 324 majority, while Greeley's majority was 256.

The average Republican majority in this State is claimed to be 50,000.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The full city vote for Mayor, with only three districts missing, is as follows: Lawrence, 46,553; O'Brien, 34,432; Havemeyer, 51,616.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Revised returns to nine o'clock to-night give Grant 47,717 majority in the State, while Dix is over 1,000 votes ahead, having 48,841 majority. The majority for each is likely to exceed 50,000.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 7.—Reports of the election received here from Democratic and Republican sources make the Congressional delegation stand as follows: First district, Butler, Republican, second Thornburg, Republican; third, Crutchfield, Republican; fourth, Bright, Democrat; fifth, Harrison, Republican; sixth, Gibbs, Republican; seventh, Atkins, Democrat; eighth, Smith, Republican; ninth, Lewis, Republican; for the State at large, Maynard.

If subsequent figures make no changes, the delegation will stand eight Republicans to two Democrats. It was not expected that the Republicans would carry, under the appointment law, more than two districts. The Democrats do not yet give up Whitthorne in the Sixth district, though they concede the election of Maynard.

Returns from Middle and West Tennessee show that Brown has lost heavily upon his vote for Governor of the second half years ago, and himself. She left him the day after the wedding, and they have never met since."

I looked all the questions I was dying to ask, upon which he added, with a laugh and a shrug, as if he knew more than he cared proper to tell at that moment: "No reasons were ever given on either side."

The subject was dropped, but it recalled to me a strange story I had heard some years ago of a second marriage of Garibaldi's, and which served well to join on to the unfinished or broken link that my dinner acquaintance had given me. I'll tell it to you as it was told me, and you can join the two links or not, just as you please. It was at least a dozen years ago. The lady was young, titled, rich, handsome and fast. No name was given me, she conceived a desperate passionate admiration for the famous liberator of Italy." She was young enough to be Garibaldi's daughter, and he was posing then, as he has always for the inconsolable widower—the cognomen of "Anita," his first wife, who accompanied him through many of his adventures, and whose sad death has been so often and so touchingly described, is supposed to be the only love of Garibaldi's life. Nevertheless, the marriage took place between the General and the young Lombardy Marchesa. But, sad to relate, on the wedding day, after the ceremony, Garibaldi received information, with undoubted proofs, of the immorality of his young bride. Why had he not been told sooner? I cannot tell you anything but the simple story as I heard it. When the newly married pair were left alone, Garibaldi told his young wife what he had heard, but added, if you say you are an honest woman, I will take your word."

"But if I cannot, what then?" asked the Marchesa.

"We must part forever this very moment," replied Garibaldi.

The young woman turned, left her husband of an hour, and never saw him again. It is said that the stories against her character were false, and the young girl, though gay was innocent. But her pride was so wounded at the charge being made by her husband at that moment, and in such a peremptory manner, that she scorned to justify herself; his want of faith in her dispelled her illusions and broke the charm of her love.

I saw the Marchesa Garibaldi at one of the regattas on Lake Como early in September. She is about 35 years old, I should think; a handsome but coarse looking woman, has fierce, defiant eyes, dark skin, heavy dark hair parted on one side, thrust through the thick braids at the back was an oxanized silver sabre, placed in the same way that the Trastevere tortoise-shell daggers are worn by the women. She dressed very simply in a *sete crudu*, or raw silk, costume, and round hat with cock-of-the-wood's feather.

THE New York *Observer's* prize essay, on running the street cars on Sunday, to be printed in tract form, the author bases his arguments against the patronization of the cars on Sunday, upon the fourth commandment.

official returns from twenty-eight counties, polling considerably more than one-half of the vote in the State, and indicates the election of the Republican State ticket by a small majority. Greeley ran slightly behind the State ticket. The Legislature is doubtful, but the Democrats claim a small majority in both Houses.

For Congress, Sloss and Caldwell, from the Fifth and Sixth Districts, are certainly elected. Haudley, Democrat, seems to be defeated in the Third by Pelham, Republican. Bramberg, Liberal, is elected from the First District by 2,000 majority.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 7.—Baxter is reported to have the following majorities in the counties named: Jefferson 2,300, Phillips 3,030, Mississippi 450, Randolph 125, Independence 200, Clark 200, Woodruff 200, Jackson 100, Arkansas 50, Crittenden 1,600, Mion 800, and Perry 100. Most of these are large negro counties.

Brooks has the following majorities: Pulaski 100, St. Francis 55, Prairie 54, Conway 500, Hotspring 390, White 1,200, Craighead 400, Cross 250, Ouachita, a tie, Nevada, Columbia and Drew gave Brook majorities of about 1,000.

The indications are that Baxter is elected, that the State has gone for Grant by 2,000 or 3,000. The Legislature is Republican. Asa Hodges, Republican, is probably elected to Congress in the First district, O. P. Snyder, Republican, in the Second, and Thomas M. Gunter, Democrat, in the Third.

KANSAS.

TOPEKA, November 7.—From returns received here by the Republican State Central Committee, it is estimated that Grant's majority in the State will be 30,000.

ATCHISON, November 7.—Grant's majority in Atchison county is 591; the Republican State ticket about the same, and the county ticket over 500 majority.

Donephan county gives Grant 1,000 majority, Brown county 760, Nemha county 630, Marshall county 700, Washington county 600, Jackson 400, and Jefferson 800. Every county north of the Kansas river will give Grant majorities ranging from 130 to 1,200, aggregating 10,000 to 15,000, and most of them send Republicans to the Legislature.

INDIANA.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 7.—The official returns from this, the banner Democratic county of Indiana, show that Grant received 318 more votes than were cast for Gen. Brown in October, while Greeley received 1,178 less than Hendricks. O'Conor received 119 votes in the county. The total vote was 741 less than in October, which shows that a great many Democrats voted for Grant.

MINNESOTA.

ST. PAUL, November 7.—Minnesota will give Grant over 20,000 majority. All the three Republican Congressmen are elected. Dannell has 10,000 majority, Straight 4,000 majority, and Averill 7,000 majority. These are rough estimates on partial returns.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., November 7.—Grant's majority in this State is from 55,000 to 60,000. All the Republican Congressmen are elected. The Democrats may have elected one member to the Senate, while the House has not more than seven or eight Democrats out of one hundred members.

MISSISSIPPI.

COLUMBUS, November 7.—The official vote of Lowndes county gives Grant 2,217, Greeley 648, and O'Conor 50. For Congress, Barry, Republican, 3,181; Bolling, Democrat, 602.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK, November 7.—New Jersey goes for Grant by nearly 14,000 majority. The Republican Congressmen in the State have about 18,000 majority.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 7.—The State election returns are still incomplete. Up to this time Grant's majority is 9,375.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, ME., November 7.—Returns from 238 towns show a majority of 25,061 for Grant.

New York Press Comments.

The New York *Tribune* says: The result in this State seem to point clearly to two conclusions. First, that a marked percentage of Democrats refused to support Greeley, and second, that a large percentage, even of those who supported Greeley did not vote at all. The *Tribune* is well pleased with the results of the city election, though its candidates were not elected. It says that there is an end to the era of fraud and violence in the metropolis.

The *Tribune* gives Grant twenty-three States —two hundred and forth-three electoral votes. It claims Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Tennessee and Kentucky for Greely, making a total of fifty-eight electoral votes, and asserts that several States, making an aggregate electoral vote of seventy two, are still in doubt. The *Tribune* gives Grant 45,000 majority in New York.

The *Times* estimates Grant's popular majority at 701,800. It thinks Grant has carried Virginia and Louisiana. Only four States and forty-three electoral votes, it says, are sure for Greeley, and this cannot be increased by more than two States and twenty-three electoral votes additional.

The *World* estimates Grant's popular majority at 620,316, and gives him 289 electoral votes to 99 for Greeley.

THE RIVERS.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours, ending 3 P. M., November 7, 1872.

OFFICE OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE U. S. A., { Pittsburgh, Pa., November 7, 1872.

	ABOVE LOW WATER. FEET.	INCHES.	CHANGES. RISE.	FALL.
St. Paul	3	7	0	0 1
Davenport	1	10	0	2 0 0
St. Louis	7	2	0	9 0 0
Pittsburgh	4	2	0	0 0 1
Cincinnati	10	6	0	0 0 1
Louisville	5	8	0	0 0 4
Memphis	1	5	0	0 0 0
Vicksburg	1	8	0	2 0 0
Shreveport	0	3	0	0 0 3
New Orleans	14	2	0	0 0 2

W. P. [illegible]

Observer Sig. Ser. U. S. Army.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—River 10 feet 6 inches; falling. Arrived—Ella Putnam, Wheeling. Departed—Katie Putnam, Wheeling.

EVANSVILLE, November 7.—Clear and frosty this morning. Pleasant this afternoon. River 8 inches; about stationary. Mercury 35 to 60. Departed—Fayette, via M. R. Arkansas, 6 P. M.; B. H. Hunt, 5 P. M. Down—Evansville, 4 P. M.; Mary Ament, 5; Morning Star, 6. Business fair.

MEMPHIS, November 7.—Cloudy and unsettled. River about stationary. Arrived—Pink Varble, St. Louis; Mary Boyd and City of Augusta, White River. Departed—Indiana and Glencoe, St. Louis; Kate,

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1872.

BONDS at Frankfort 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 55f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¼@112⅝.

GOVERNOR GEARY has issued his proclamation, requesting the citizens of Pennsylvania to observe Thursday, the twenty-eighth day of this month, as a day of praise, prayer and thanksgiving, in conformity with the proclamation of the President.

THE women made a demonstration on the ballot-box in various parts of the country on Tuesday. We have heretofore noticed the success of Miss Anthony and fifteen others in getting their votes in at Rochester, New York. At Toledo, Ohio, a number of ladies also made a tender of their ballots, but only in one ward were they successful in getting them into the box. In this acceptance and rejection of votes in different parts of the country there is a good opportunity of testing the legal merits of the question. The claim to vote is based on the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution.

MR. GREELEY is out with an announcement that he resumes his editorial labors on the *Tribune*, and that he proposes to make that paper independent in politics. That is, he thinks the influence of a journal, in promoting the material growth of the country, must be exercised mainly outside of politics. In this, he evidently follows his inclinations, as he affirms there are things in both political parties which he does not favor. He does not tell us what these are, but we are allowed to know that he will support Grant in all measures of reform he may inaugurate. Altogether, this is rather a mixed purpose, but we suppose Mr. Greeley may be pardoned for any confusion of ideas he may have just at present.

THE *Post* will continue to argue finances, and to utterly misstate the situation, basing its arguments usually on its misstatements. In a long and somewhat confused editorial yesterday, it says: "We reiterate that our currency is unsafe in that it is irredeemable." This is sheer nonsense. Our currency is redeemable, but not at par. Any person can change greenbacks into gold by simply paying the broker the twelve or more per cent. of difference in their face value. Now is our currency irredeemable in the sense that the Government will not redeem it, or even will not, at some figure time, at par with gold. Resumption may become the policy of the Government sooner than is anticipated by many. Still, there is no need of the broad, incorrect statements of the *Post*. It pretends to discuss questions that require not merely correct information, but exact statements, as well as a broad comprehension of the many questions that enter into national finances. Our deliberate judgment is, that the *Post* knows precious little of these questions, so far as accurate information goes.

THE Prussian Government has indicated a determination to create a number of new peers, in order to secure a majority in favor of the district administrative reform bill rejected by the House of Lords. This is the same plan that was adopted in England by the ministry some forty years ago, when the first great measures of electoral reform and Catholic emancipation were passed by the Commons and rejected by the Lords. The object of the bill to which the Prussian nobility make such violent opposition is to provide for self-government in the rural districts. This is to be obtained by allowing the towns and peasant communities that have hitherto been almost totally excluded from the Reistag, a representation in proportion to their numbers and amount of taxation. This will have the effect of weakening the power of the landed aristocracy who have enjoyed undisputed sway over the lower classes. The measure is very popular with the people, and the strong support the King has given it against the nobility will increase the affection with which he is regarded, not only in Prussia, but throughout Germany. It increases the privileges of the people and diminishes the power of the great landed proprietors. A prominent feature of the bill is the reform effected in the police administration which, as hitherto exercised by privileged owners, has been deplorably inefficient. Its passage into the control of authorized officials is a beneficial change. The adoption of this liberal policy by the Prussian Government will do more to stay the tide of emigration than any repressive measures.

THE Constitutional Convention will be invited by the city government of Philadelphia to hold its sessions in that city. A hall will be provided and fitted up for the Convention, by city or private subscriptions of money. The Convention of 1837-'38 held the concluding part of its sessions in Philadelphia, and this will be cited as a precedent. But Pittsburgh has claims in this respect that must not be overlooked, and the City Council, at its next session, the coming week, should take the initiative by inviting the Convention to hold its sessions in this city, and taking measures to provide suitable accommodations for the deliberations of the delegates, either in the City Hall or some one of the private halls, whichever may be deemed most suitable or convenient. Every reason that applies for an adjournment of the Convention from Harrisburg to Philadelphia applies with equal force in favor of an adjournment here. There are vast interests in the western part of the State—interests we may say peculiar to this section—with which the delegates should become acquainted in order to fully meet all the official obligations resting on them as framers of an organic law for the whole people. Philadelphia may put forward the same claim, and with equal justice; and in view of this fact, the Convention may deem it the part of wisdom to hold a portion of its sessions in both cities. We think we will be more likely to succeed if this probability is kept in view, and the Convention invited to at least perform part of its labors in Western Pennsylvania. Of course the Convention will be heartily welcomed if it should conclude to do all its work in Pittsburgh, but we are not disposed to insist on this if Philadelphia is willing to abate its claim. The subject will be brought up in Councils on Monday, and an invitation extended to the Convention to adjourn to this city, no matter whether for a short or long time.

THE CUMULATIVE VOTE, to secure minority representation in the popular branch of the Legislature, has not affected the Republican majority in the Illinois Legislature to any material extent, and on the whole will probably be accepted as an argument in Illinois was to elect in each of the fifty-one Senatorial districts into which the State is apportioned, three Representatives; the minority in every district having the certainty of electing one of the three, wherever their party numbered more than one-fourth the list of voters. The result of the election shows that the Republicans carried their Senators in thirty-four districts and the Democrats in seventeen. The Republicans secured two-thirds of the Senate and the Democrats one-third; but the House, chosen by the cumulative plan, consists of eighty-four Republicans and sixty-nine Democrats. The proportion obtaining in the Senate would have given the Republicans one hundred and two Representatives and the Democrats but fifty-one. The Senatorial apportionment, we suppose, was made in the interest of the dominant party, and hence does not as fairly represent the actual strength of the two political parties in the State as the cumulative representation in the House. In all the Republican senatorial districts the Democrats elected one representative (and in one district they appear to have elected two), and in the Democratic districts the Republicans were equally successful. The Republican ascendancy in the Legislature is not at all affected, nor diminished below a healthy point politically. The advantage of the plan is that it enables the minority party in every district in the State to secure representation in the Legislature. Applied in Pennsylvania, for instance, it would give the minority in such decided counties as Berks or Allegheny a just share in the representation of those counties in the Legislature. The tendency of the measure is to discourage, to some extent, at least, unfair apportionments. It may reduce party majorities, but will still preserve a controlling power to the party in the ascendancy on the popular vote.

THE REASON WHY.

Of course the Democratic journals are all putting forth their best efforts to explain the causes of the overwhelming defeat of their party at the late election. They read very much alike: the Democrats would not vote for Greeley, and the defection from the Republican party, from which so much was expected, was a defection of leaders without following. But these are effects and not the primary cause, even from a Democratic stand-point. The *World*, in its *requiem*, put the whole responsibility on the frauds and corruption of the Tammany ring. It points to the fact that from the election of 1868 up to the development of these monstrous iniquities, the Democratic party, *as a free trade party*, was constantly growing in strength and ascendancy. In 1868 it elected but seventy-one members of Congress, and in 1870 the number was increased to one hundred and two. "Free trade," it says, "has been for more than forty years, a cardinal tenet of the Democratic creed; and there has been no period in our history when Free-trade doctrines made such important conquests as since the Presidential election of 1868." But just here came in the Tammany explosion, chiefly through the efforts of Republican reformers. And, says the *World*:

> It demoralized and discouraged Democrats, and when the Presidential campaign opened, a few months later, our people felt that their only chance lay in a coalition with the dissatisfied and rebellious Republicans. *The sense of independent strength had been extinguished; the old high feeling of party pride had been prostrated in the dust*; and, looking abroad for allies and leadership in the Cincinnati Convention, our party leaders thought it expedient to accept whatever candidate that body might chance to give us.

And of course defeat came. Not an ordinary reverse, but the most emphatic known in our history. There is much truth in what the *World* says; but it does not go half far enough. Admit the Democracy was gaining in strength as the peculiar champion of free-trade—and it is about the only one that heresy has or ever had—was not the very life eliminated from that issue by the nomination of the most conspicuous advocate of Protection in the land? Then in contrast to the Tammany frauds, the full force of which the *World* appreciates, the financial success of General Grant's administration was made the more conspicuous, and secured him the votes and influence of the business men of the nation to an extraordinary degree. In fact the weight of this element in Grant's favor is not generally or fully appreciated. It was in a marked degree non-political, cautious, and conservative, but was really more potential in producing the result than any or all other causes combined. The influence of the professional politicians, office-holders, or office-seekers was not a tithe that of the great class we know as the business men of the nation, embracing manufacturers, producers and traders, great and small, operating with millions or a few hundreds.

We suspect that its great defeat is owing to the fact that the mission of the Democratic party is ended, even as a party of opposition, and that its own adherents very generally came to appreciate this truth, hence their absence from the polls or their votes for Grant. It can only become once more formidable by identifying itself with some great measure of public policy, and not taking its principles, as it did the Cincinnati platform, second-handed from its authors and original champions, "stealing the livery," etc. It is certain that with this election, old issues pass away. Opposing parties are a necessity of free government, and under some guise or other, the remnant of the Democracy will again take the field. We should think it will be more likely to appear in the part assigned it by the *World*—as the champions of Free Trade—than any other.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

We yesterday cautioned the Constitutional Delegates to be particularly careful to guard against legislative bribery, in their amended Constitution. Another glaring evil to be carefully destroyed, is special legislation. At our last legislature nearly one thousand private laws were passed,—some good, some bad. This kind of legislation is rapidly on the increase, and will reach fearful proportions if a correction is not applied. The objections to it are numerous; among them, that it opens a wide door to corruption. For example, our legislature can now change or amend the charter of a city, by means of special enactment. This power has already been fearfully abused in the case of Philadelphia. A set of men, a few winters ago, had themselves appointed, by act of the legislature, a commission to grade, curb, sewer and lay water pipes in certain portions of Philadelphia,—and to *levy and collect assessments for the same*. There is a rumor now, of a plan to have Mayor Stokely's term of office, in Philadelphia, extended to five years. We mention these as items merely in the mass of evils the fruits of special legislation.

It also swings wide the gate to bribery. Special legislation may be said to be the stronghold of bribery. So long as it exists, so long will it be impossible to put an end to the purchase of influence and votes. The legislature having power to confer special privileges, they will be applied for. And inasmuch as impecunious individuals expect thereby to make money, or speculators to increase their fortunes, the means of persuasion will be found and skillfully used. It may also be mentioned that special legislation keeps our legal system unsettled. So many new laws are enacted that it is hard to keep track of them; they are often conflicting, and especially those of one county may differ from those of another. This confusion, uncertainty, and consequent perplexity and loss, are regular attendants upon the evil system. We can imagine nothing, in the way of legislative evils worse than this.

There is still the great evil to be mentioned—a professional lobby. This organization is the natural offspring of special legislation. It thrives in an atmosphere of corruption, is the enemy of good, and the champion and friend of corrupt legislation. It may be set down as absolutely true that it dominates the legislation of the country in the interest of rascality, and that it uniformly impedes right and proper efforts toward legislative purity. Add to this that special legislation is costly, corrupting, confusing, and generally meant to benefit the few at the expense of the many, and we have sufficient reason to condemn it. But the question comes up, how shall the evil be remedied?

The Illinois Constitution mentions the specific subjects that shall not be legislated upon—thus limiting but not entirely abro-

portant subjects, as changing of venue in civil and criminal cases. Those acquainted with legal practice in the eastern part of the State know what an abuse this is. It also prevents the grant, by legislative enactment, to any corporation, association, or individual, of any specific or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever. In general, it provides that specific laws shall not be enacted where a general law is applicable. The revised constitution of 1864 prohibits all specific legislation, but it appears to have been so loosely drawn that loop holes have already been discovered by which to escape its provisions. These aside, and the argument is started against such an amendment as will prohibit special legislation, that it is too prohibitory, preventing necessary legislation in unforeseen emergencies that may arise. Also, that there will, naturally, be efforts to break over a stringent rule. It is said, too, that to refer charters, for example, from the Legislature to the Courts, is only to change the sphere of corrupt practice. Such are some of the points, *pro* and *con*.

We doubt the wisdom of the Ohio rule, —and think that of Illinois may be improved upon, by enlarging its catalogue of limitations. Yet we would specify the subjects not to be specially legislated upon, as should contingencies arise, requiring it, these would almost inevitably be outside the sphere of limitations. But we would have included in these limitations all that can, by general prevision, be excluded from special legislation. Nor do we think there is any danger or need of transferring corruption. Certain privileges of charter or business, ought to be free to all under stipulated rules. No man should be deprived of building a railroad, or anything else that is right and proper. Hence it may be made obligatory on the courts, or Secretary of State, to grant licenses, on the conditions imposed by the Constitution or law being complied with. In this there would be no room for corruption. It would limit the entire affair to certain duties on the part of applicants, to be followed by license on the part of the authorities.

We imagine this evil of special legislation will not be removed without a struggle. There are vested and corporate interests that will oppose it. The many who can say, as did the silversmiths at Ephesus, by this God we have our living, will oppose. Another class who secure charters only to sell them will oppose. But we hope the most resolute purpose will exist to put this evil down as effectually as possible. We have no faith that it will be thoroughly suppressed at one effort, but all that is possible should be done to give a quietus to this form of evil. What little right legislation there is of the kind can be provided for under the general law. The evil we can afford to quit ourselves of, and we will suffer nothing by the loss.

PERSONAL.

JOEL T. HART, the Kentucky sculptor, now resident at Florence, Italy, once built chimneys and fences in Bourbon county, many of which will stand as his local monuments.

THE death is announced in Paris, of M. Marie, central cashier at the French Ministry of the Interior. M. Marie had seen, during his long career, forty-three ministers pass away! He was a neat versifier.

LIEUT. MOORE and Gunner Mahoney, of the British sloop-of-war Shearwater, lately swam from Abydos to Sestos, across the Hellespont. The distance is about three miles, but the current lengthens the swimmer's course to about seven miles.

THE British people are great meddlers with the bones of the dead. The body of Robert Burns has been dug up twice, at least, and the last time the authorities of Dumfries boasted that they had replaced the skull "in a box lined with the softest materials."

MR. GREELEY has been at Chappaqua since the death of his wife, that event having plunged him into the deepest depression. Since the October contest he has taken no interest in political affairs, and fully realized that his chances of election were hopeless.

SIXTY-FIVE years in State Prison and a fine of $9,000 are the penalties the law prescribes, in Newark, upon Gustave Wasmuth, on six indictments, five for attempted violence upon his German servant girl, and one for assault on a young man. The wretch is now thirty years of age, and is taking his last look at the sun.

SATANTA, the Kiowa chief, imprisoned in the St. Louis jail, is quite melancholy since learning that the Kiowa delegation have returned to the Territory by way of Chicago, and that his release is not provided for; and having expressed a wish to be killed, a careful guard has been kept, lest he might commit suicide.

AN Alaska Indian lately presented an officer of the Government with some home distilled spirits as a matter of friendship and hospitality. After the officer and his friends had exhausted the gift and pronounced it excellent, the former, in accordance with his duty, as he viewed it, hunted up the still and destroyed the "poor Indian's" source of supply.

A LOOMIS Association has been formed at Detroit, the object of which is to bring to that city for burial the remains of Gen. Loomis, of whom Gen. Isaacrats once said: "The people of Michigan will not forget Loomis until the war is forgotten." General Loomis died and was buried in a potter's field at Washington, several weeks ago. A plain monument is to be erected to his memory.

THE London correspondent of the New York *World* writes to that paper that Bradlaugh, the great English iconoclast, will visit this country in the early part of next year, and spend some three or four months here. He adds: "He will pretty certainly create a sensation among you; and many of your people, no doubt, will be glad to see and hear "the coming Cromwell," the first President of the second English republic.

THE most gifted and learned authors of the land are among the contributors to the *Atlantic*. The circulation of the magazine is about 25,000, though over 30,000 is claimed. The highest rate paid for contributions is $250 each, and this to not more than half a dozen writers, such as Holmes, Emerson and Lowell; and the best general rate is $10 per page of 750 words. The salary of Wm. D. Howells, the editor, is $5,000 a year, and he has a number of subordinates superintending special departments. He contributes regularly to the monthly, and, though young, stands in the front rank of native men of letters. He is a clever poet, but he is best known by his dainty and delightful prose.

A SPLENDID marriage was recently celebrated in Newark, N. J., between Mr. David C. Leech, a wealthy citizen of Philadelphia, and Miss Belle Howell, a Long Branch beauty. The bride was attired in white satin with French point lace, the value of the latter alone being estimated at $5,000. She was richly veiled and adorned with orange blossoms. The Rev. M. De Venie read the Episcopal marriage service, which was accompanied by the organ. A large temporary pavilion was erected at the rear of the house for the benefit of the dancers, and the interior of this building was gorgeously decorated with flowers, at an expense of not less than $5,000. Among the guests were ex-Gov Ward, of New Jersey, the Hon. Courtland Parker, Gen. Theodore Runyon, the Hon. Frederick Frelinghuysen, and others. The wedding gifts amounted to not less than $300,000.

JUDGE M'KEE'S BEAR HUNT.

How the Judge Went for the Bear, and How the Bear Went for the Judge.

(From the San Francisco Chronicle.)

About two weeks ago, McKee of the Nineteenth district court was in San Diego on judicial business. While there a very aggravated case of trespass was brought to his attention. The aggrieved party was Don Juan Forster, a wealthy rancheo, whose premises had been rudely invaded and a portion of his herds devoured by a lawless grizzly bear. Judge McKee was wrathful at this foul foray on the part of the bear, and at once suggested the propriety of sending out a *posse comitatus*, armed with writs of *quo warranto* and Henry rifles. This course was resolved upon, and the Judge accompanied the expedition, well heeled with banner, brand and bow, or the more improved modern substitutes therefor. Three miles from the rancho they came upon the mangled body of a fine young steer, with his tongue torn out, and thereupon Judge McKee announced to his companions-in-arms that the *corpus delicti* mained for them to feed out the assassin. The *posse comitatus* consisted of the judge, Don Juan Forster, Mr. Prior, and Mr. O'Doherty. About fifteen miles from the rancho they came in sight of the body of another mute steer, and close beside the corpse the murderous bear was discerned squatting upon his haunches and placidly scratching his nose with his paw. Mr. O'Doherty looked inquiringly toward Judge McKee, and the judge remarked that this was a clear case of *flagrante delicto*, at the same time leaving fly a leaden man, date. The bear acknowledged service of summons by promptly dropping on all-fours and advancing toward his assailant, whereupon the court hastily adjourned, with the bear in hot pursuit. Such flagrant disrespect for the judicial ermine aroused the ire of Mr. Prior, who sent in a lucky shot, just in time to avenge the outraged majesty of the law and prevent the rapacious bear from topping of his noon-

GENERAL NEWS.

THIRTY millions of dollars are spent annually in Louisiana, for liquor—an average of $37 for every man, woman and child in the State.

THERE are two beet sugar manufactories in California, one at Alvarado and the other at Sacramento, both of which are turning out sugar in large quantity and of superior quality.

J. WESLEY CROMWELL, a colored man, and a student of Howard University, passed the recent competitive examination at the head of the list, and was appointed a clerk in the Treasury Department.

A RECENT telegram from England reports an advance in the price of steel of $40 per ton. The finest quality of English steel is now $60 per ton higher than the same grade of American steel.

A MACON, GA., man has invented a machine for the manufacture of ice, which is destined to place retail consumers upon a fair footing. The whole machine can be put on the inside of a water bucket.

THE body of Heinrich Heine, the German poet and critic, has been taken from the Montmartre Cemetery, near Paris, and carried to Hamburg for reburial. Heine died in Paris in the early part of 1856.

CERTAIN French bankers have just obtained from the French government the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of matches. For this concession an annual payment of 16,000,000 francs is to be made.

IT is said a company has been organized in Wheeling to manufacture steel after a process recently discovered by a citizen of Mount Pleasant, Ohio. They are now looking for a site for the proposed steel works.

FRANCE will pay to Germany this week 200,000 francs, and will continue to make similar instalments until the end of the year, so that on the 1st of January only two milliards of the war indemnity will remain unpaid.

THERE is now in course of construction in Washington City a sewer of nine feet interior diameter, through which a six-mule team can be easily driven. Seven hundred bricks and two barrels of cement are required for each foot of advance made.

GOTFRIED GEBHARDT, a young lad of St. Louis, was bitten in the hand seven weeks ago by a dog, and died of hydrophobia on Sunday night, after suffering intensely for three days. This is the second death within a week that has occurred in St. Louis from hydrophobia.

THE Mayor of Chicago has recommended to the employers of that city that Monday, instead of Saturday, be chosen as pay day. He thinks this one of the most practical, as well as practicable, methods of preventing drunkenness, and that it should be immediately and generally adopted.

A MAGNIFICENT gold chronometer, which was sent by the President of the United States to Captain Lechere, for having saved, on the 1st of December, 1870, the crew of the American ship Wyman, struck by lightning on the Atlantic, was presented recently to that officer in the city of Antwerp.

REV. DR. VERNON, now in Italy, accuses Gavazzi of violating one of the commandments during his visit here. He says that the Free Church of that country, instead of numbering 10,000, as Gavazzi stated, does not number 4,000, including all the sects there are, Waldenses, Free Church proper, Methodists and Baptists.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimates that under the new law, with taxes largely reduced, the revenue from internal sources will amount to $125,000,000, which is $20,000,000 more than the estimate at the time the reduction was made. This excess is to be credited to the stimulus given to business by relief from taxation, and to the efficiency of the revenue officers in collecting the taxes.

MR. MURRAT CLOSSON, of Gardiner, Me., writes in regard to the prevailing horse distemper, expressing the opinion that the feeding of so much corn to horses is the cause of the trouble, and that the heat engendered in the blood by such food makes the animal keenly susceptible to atmospheric changes. The evil is of long standing, and the present appears to be a fitting time to call attention to it.

MONSEIGNEUR ROSS, Bishop of Strasburg, was lately accorded a private audience by the Emperor William, of Germany, at Baden Baden. The first part of the interview turned on the project attributed to the government of restoring to the Protestants the cathedral, which, as is known, belonged to them up to the time of the French conquest. The prelate, report says, obtained full assurances against that course.

CHICAGO is not alone in her glory as the phoenix of the continent, if not of the world. Little Peshtigo, reduced to a heap of ashes and cinders in the great forest fires of one year ago, has restored herself quite as thoroughly as the Garden city. With less assistance from the outside world, half buried in the dense northwestern forest, the sturdy little town has risen from her ashes almost unaided and alone, and stands forth to-day stronger than before she was swept over by the whirlwind of flame.

ENGLISHMEN are beginning to discover the superior quickness of the mail service by way of the United States over the service by way of India and Suez. The last mail for England, by way of San Francisco, reached London from Yokohama in thirty-six days, while the Yokohama mail via the Suez canal was fifty-three and one-half days reaching its destination. The difference in favor of the American route is two weeks and a half, and a knowledge of this fact has induced parties in London having relations with Japan to direct the transmission of advices by way of the United States.

THE ritualistic clergy in London are making efforts to furnish comfortable and respectable places in which young men and women may spend their evenings, free from the temptations of the public house parlors. Here is one of the announcements: "On Thursday evenings throughout the winter our girls' schools will be open to all members of the St. Mary Magdalene Society from 8:30 to 10 P. M. Chess, draughts, papers, &c. Women are invited to bring their work, but not their babies. They will be able to get tea at a small charge. Men are invited to bring their pipes and tobacco, and to send out for beer if they like it. Come and spend a happy evening."

MR. HENRY FOX TALBOT has investigated the Assyrian tablets in the British Museum, and finds on one the following account of the birth and infancy of Sargina, who was a legislator, conqueror and king of Babylon fourteen or fifteen centuries before Christ: "In a secret place my mother brought me forth. She placed me in an ark of bulrushes; with bitumen she closed the door. She threw me into the river, which did not enter into the ark. The river bore me up, and brought me to the dwelling of a kind-hearted fisherman. He saved my life, and brought me up as his own son." The similarity of the account of the infancy of Moses is very curious.

IN the course of pulling down the old Mint building at Cowgate, Edinburgh, recently, there has been discovered in the crevice of a wall a specimen of a medal struck by Gregory XIII. to commemorate the massacre of St. Bartholomew. It is rather larger than an English half crown, and bears on the obverse side the effigy of the Pope, with the legend, "Gregorius XIII., Pont. Max. An. I." "Gregory XIII., Supreme Pontiff in his first year), and on the reverse is the legend, "Vgonottorum Strages (Slaughter of the Huguenots) 1572," a representation of the massacre, in which is seen the figure of a winged and hemlet-ed angel, with a cross in one hand and a sword in the other, engaged in the work of destruction.

THERE will be a great change for the better in the character and extent of hotel accommodations in Washington this winter over last. Several of the hotels which closed have been renovated and are already open or will be by the meeting of Congress. A Willard's, which has been closed a year and a half, has during that time been renovated, partially remodeled, and newly furnished throughout. It was open last week for the reception of guests. The Kirkwood, a famous resort of Southern politicians in the past, has been remodeled and is announced to be reopened by the time of President Grant's inauguration for a second term. There will be accommodations in the city for more strangers than ever before.

THE *North American Gazette*, in discussing the present crisis in the relations of Church and State in Germany, makes a happy point in answering the assertion of the Fulda Conference Memorialists that they were resolved to render the Emperor the things that are the Emperor's, and to God the things that are God's. It says that the Memorialists forget that it will not be the Bishops who must define what things are the Emperor's. "It is for the State Legislature to decide that question, and every citizen may learn from the laws of the land what things are the Emperor's." This is a very definite, and at the same time a peculiarly German way of settling one side of the Memorialists' proposition and relieve them of any responsibility in the premises. After the Emperor has settled what belongs to him, if there is any thing left, they can take it for granted it belongs to God.

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Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

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SWITCHMEN.

The Responsibility Resting on Them—Their Liability to Mistakes.

[N. Y. Cor. of Boston Journal.]

The recent terrible accident at Seabrook, and the narrow escape from one on the New York Central, owing to the misplacement of a switch, naturally call attention to the class of men employed in this important department of public service. As a general rule corporations get the exact talent they pay for. A first-class man in an important place is not usually secured at a third-rate price. Accidents will occur from misplaced switches, without regard to the wages paid, the steadiness, sobriety, and intelligence of the employes, simply for the reason that switchmen are human. A very high degree of responsibility is put upon them. In the fury of incoming trains, the rapidity and often uncertainty of their movements, the responsibility felt and the fear that they will make a mistake, often unnerves long-experienced switchmen and throws them into confusion, so that they have not the slightest idea what they do; and accidents which are attributed to negligence and inattention to duty are the result solely of fear.

One of our most successful and long-tried railroad Superintendents, in reference to the Seabrook disaster, said to me the other day that no human foresight, no long experience, and no care could relieve a train from the danger resulting from a misplaced switch. "I had in my employ a switch-man who for twenty years served the Company. He was as steady as the day was long. He was religious, conscientious, and a total abstainer. I was standing near him one day when he turned the switch for a freight train. He did not know that I was near. He turned the switch back, and it was all right for an express train that was thundering along. When the whistle sounded, announcing the approach of the train, he went deliberately to the switch, turned it back, so that the lightning express would dash right into the freight train. I yelled with all my might, 'Reverse your switch.' He sprang to the handle, reversed it, and he had not a second to spare. The train flew past with the velocity of light, and was out of sight and hearing in a moment. The man could give no account of his conduct. When the whistle sounded, an impulse seized him to turn the switch, as he had an impression that it was wrong. It was not negligence, it was not inattention to duty, for he was painfully in earnest. But he was confused and paralyzed by fear, and did not know what he was doing. Such accidents are likely to occur on the best managed roads in the world."

Government regulates everything about the English railroads. The road-bed is laid under Government inspection, and royal oversight is taken of every rail. No road can cross another, or cross a highway, on the same level; bridges or tunnels must be resorted to. It is felony to cross the tracks from one side of the station to another. Switchmen are made the subjects of peculiar care. They are a choicely selected lot of men. A house is erected over the tracks, inclosed on all sides with glass windows, carpeted and warmed. The handles of the switches come up into this room, and are ornamented like the handles of a beer fountain. They are all numbered and are called "Points." Conspicuous in the room is the painted caution, "Mind your Points." The room is light, made warm from a fire and made cheery by a carpet and flowers. Here the switchman takes his position, sheltered from the storm and wind, in a room comfortable and cheery: if he makes a mistake something more than reprimand and dismissal await him. His offence is a crime, and the State will punish him by fine and imprisonment. With all this outlay, accidents occur—switches will be misplaced—and statistics show that there are more such accidents in England than in America.

THE COUNTRY came near sustaining an irreparable loss a few days ago by the destruction, or fatal mutilation, of the only absolutely perfect likeness of George Washington in existence. An employe in the State capitol building at Richmond, Va., was passing through the hall of Fame, in the centre of which stands Houdon's statue, when he heard beneath his feet the ominous sound of cracking timbers. Remembering the awful calamity which occurred under the same roof from the same cause a year or two since, he instantly gave the alarm, and an investigation showed that the flooring around the base of the statue had sunk several inches, that the brick arch which supported the floor was badly cracked, and all the rafters and planks in the vicinity so thoroughly penetrated with dry rot that they crumbled to the touch of the hand. The precious marble was removed from the dangerous locality without delay, and at last accounts was snugly encased in a box awaiting the action of the Legislature, or some other branch of the powers that be.

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Why have your carriages,
Why have your omnibuses,
Why have your street cars,
Why have your drays and wagons,
And have your horses sick

When you can avoid all of this by treating the horses properly. The only remedies in use that are of any benefit whatever will be found a sure cure and a reliable remedy, just received this day, and for sale at the very lowest price, at

JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
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Most Important Notice.

We publish below the testimonial of Mr. James Irvin, one of our best known citizens, and a gentleman whose word may be confidently relied on, to the efficacy of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, a cheap med-cine for coughs and recent lung diseases, which Dr. K. has prepared expressly to meet the thousands of cases that are heard coughing daily through our streets, every one of which could be cured in less than forty-eight hours, and at a cost of 25 cents. Who would cough through seventy-five hours at a cost an hour, when Dr Keyser's Pectoral Syrup is as sure to cure them as night follows day.

DR. KEYSER—You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease. I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies and several of the best doctors without benefit. After the first dose of your Pectoral, I received quite a relief, and had I not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured.

JAMES IRVIN,
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Sold at the Doctor's Medicine Depot and office for Lung and Chronic diseases, 107 Liberty street. Long examinations daily.

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Working Machinery,
AND
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WATER PROOF CLOTHS, in all colors.
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Carpets and Oil Cloths.

BRUSSELS CARPETS and WINDOW HOLLAND, HAIR OIL CLOTHS AND CARPETS,
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165, 167 and 169
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NEW GOODS
FRESH ARRIVAL
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Shawls and Scarfs.
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At 12½c, Yard Wide Cretonnes—an extra bargain.
At 12½c, Dark Striped Poplins.
At 25c., Figured Reps—for Ladies' Wrappers.
At 18¾, 25 and 31c, Tarred Shirting Flannels.
At 23 and 25c., Heavy Gray Flannels—extra good value.
At 87½c, Waterproof Cloths—a good article.
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ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872. }

The feeling in local money circles continues to grow better, with the appearance that a state of full convalescence in financial matters ere the close of the month will be attained. The larger institutions report that they are about able to take care of their customers and thus save them the necessity of seeking outside relief. This will have the effect of lessening the street demand for money, and in a short time bring down interest to something near a legitimate rate. The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the sale of four millions of gold and the buying of four millions of bonds. The latter is a commendable continuation of the Secretary's effort to relieve the monetary trouble which business has been suffering from, and if the first part of the order were dispensed with, could be accomplished with a completer relief in the present financial troubles. But the selling of gold at the same time bonds are bought looks like "robbing Peter to pay Paul." Gold, with the opening of the rebellion, became merchandise; and until the debt incurred by that rebellion is canceled, would it not be wise to allow it to remain so? The Government is not a buyer in European markets. Then, why should she control a commodity to the disparagement of the trade of her own country to foster and advance that of foreign countries. The large accumulation in the West of people and trade demands a return, and that immediately. The currency, in some shape or other must, to meet wants that cannot be denied, be increased. A metallic medium just now cannot be thought of. Therefore gold should be allowed to take its course, and the attention given to it devoted to devising ways and means for the increase of the circulating medium. Make it sufficient in quantity with a due regard to keeping it in such a shape that there should be no positive loss to the community. With a currency such as already in use, greenbacks and the notes of the national banks increased to an amount sufficient to meet the increasing demands, emigration, which is now large, would be doubled, and in a few years the United States notes would, like the United States Bank notes once did, command a premium over gold and silver in foreign countries. Within the next ten years, taking the present rate of increase as a guide, not less than ten and probably double that number of new States, each with larger territory than possessed by Massachusetts, with a population fully equal to that State, will be added to the Union, and the increased demand thereby for coal, iron and manufactures generally will be wonderful. Preparations to meet it should at once be made. Great statesmanship is not in providing alone for the present, but also in making arrangements for the time which is to come. It is not for the present family alone that the head of a new house arranges provision for, but also that which is expected in the future. This admonition, taught by nature to the heads of new families, is one that should not be unheeded by heads of new nations, particularly of the United States, whose increase in population gives promise of being unprecedentedly large.

In regard to the money markets of other cities, there is but little change to notice. The *St. Louis Democrat* of the 5th says: "The demand was lighter yesterday all round, which is satisfactory to the banks. Business over the counter active, with large deposits."

The Boston *Post* of the 6th says: "The banks are meeting most of the wants of regular customers, and it is believed that they will furnish a good statement to-morrow, showing an increase in the items which most directly interest strictly commercial circles."

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankers and brokers, No. 58, Fourth Avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by telegraph:

	Thursday.
Gold	112¼
U. S. Sixes—1881	116½
" " (coupons)	116½
5-20s— 1862	111¾
" 1864	111¾
" 1865	112⅜
" 1865 new	114⅜
" 1867	114½
" 1868 (coupons)	114¼
10-40s	108¾
" (coupons)	108⅝
Currency 6's	114⅜
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	95¼
Erie	53⅜
Michigan Southern	92½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89¾
Rock Island	103¼
North Western, Common	83¼
Pacific Mail	92½
Western Union Telegraph	78½
Ohio & Mississippi	47⅜
Union Pacific	38¼
Toledo & Wabash	72¼
Fort Wayne	94
Adams Express	95½
American Express	57
United States Express	87
Wells Fargo & Co.'s Express	115

...ers, Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and ...ers of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna. Central	97
Reading R. R	88¼
United Co.'s New Jersey	125
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R.	35½
Lehigh Valley R. R.	58½
Philadelphia & Erie	26¾
Lehigh Navigation	58¾
Pittsburgh City 6's	74½
A. V. R. R. 7's	93
Central Transportation	66

NEW YORK, November 7, 1872.

Money ranged from 7 to 8 per cent., closing easy at 5. Sterling steady; 108½@108¾ for long, and 110@110⅛ for short sight. Gold rather active; opened at 112⅜, sold up to 112⅜, and closed at 112⅜@112⅝. Loans 1-64 to flat for use, and 2@6 per cent. for carrying. Clearings $79,000,000. Treasury disbursements $822,000. The Treasury sold $1,000,000 at 112 51-100@112 56-100. Governments ½@¾ better and firm. State securities dull and firm. Stocks irregular, but in the main lower; at the opening prices declined slightly, but soon after advanced ¼@¾ per cent., chiefly in Northwestern common, Pacific Mail and Wabash. In the afternoon the market was weak and declined ¼@1⅝ per cent. The stocks most prominent in the decline were Pacific Mail, Wabash, Ohios and Northwestern. There was moderate business in these shares; otherwise the market was dull. The whole list closed weak at the lowest prices of the day. The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad for the month of October show an increase of $53,000 over the corresponding month last year.

GOVERNMENTS.—United States 6s, '81, coupons 116¾; 5-20s, 1862, 111¾; do '64, 111¾; do '65, 111¾; do '65, new, 114½; do '67, 114¾; do '68, coupons, 114⅝; 10-40s, coupons, 108⅜; currency 6s, 114¾. Sales, $2,000 at 114¾.

BONDS.—Tennessee, 74½; do new, 74¾; South Carolina, July, 25; do April, 27; Missouri 6s, 92¼; Union Pacific 1. g. 77; Union Pacific inc. b. 81.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union, 78½; Quicksilver, 47¾; Adams Express, 95½; Fargo Express, 87; American Express, 71; United States Express, 78½; Pacific Mail, 92½; New York Central, 93¼; Erie, 53¾; Lake Shore, 115; Michigan Central, 114⅝; Michigan Southern, 92¼; Union Pacific, 38¼; Illinois Central, 120; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 89½; Northwestern & Chicago, 83¼; do preferred, 87¼; Rock Island, 103½; St. Paul, 56; Toledo, 72½; Wabash, 72½; Fort Wayne, 94; Chicago & Alton, 112½; Ohio & Mississippi, 47¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872. }

APPLES.—There is an improved demand, but prices are without quotable change; $2.50@3 per bbl. for fall and winter.

APPLE BUTTER.—Continues to arrive freely and stocks are still accumulating, prices are weak though unchanged; 40@50 cents per gallon.

BAGGING.—Penn mill, two bushel, 38 cts, two and one-half bushels, 45; three bushels, 53; Allegheny two bushel, 36 cts.

BEANS.—There is no falling off in the receipts, but with a steady demand prices remain unchanged $2.50@3 per bushel, as to quality.

BUTTER.—Continues dull, but there is no change to make in quotations, 22 to 25 for prime to choice roll; 19 to 15 for solid packed.

BROOM CORN.—There is a fair demand, particularly for good corn, but no change to note in prices; we continue former quotations, 4@7 cts.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—4½@5 cts per lb.

CANDLES.—Mould, 12; Stearine, 15; Star, 22.

CARBON OIL.—May be quoted at 22¾@23 cts. 12@ additional for small lots.

CHESTNUTS.—Dull and lower; we now quote at $4 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Is quiet and unchanged—the demand is less active. Prime Goshen 16¼@17—not much call for lower grades.

CIDER.—Is still reported dull and prices are nominal at $4.50@5 per bbl.

COUNTRY HAMS.—12¼@13¼ cts. per lb.

CRANBERRIES.—Sanderson's and Carey's Belle Berries, $14@15 per bbl. common, $10@12.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$8 per case.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches, small sales of prime halves at 8½@9. Apples 6@7 cts.

EGGS.—The demand is light, but with a limited supply prices are still maintained; fresh, 29@30; limed, 24@27.

FEATHERS.—No. 1 live geese may be quoted at 72 to 75 to the trade and 3 to be additional for smaller lots.

FISH.—Following quotations are for full weights; Bay Mackeral No. 1, $18 per bbl; Shore No. 1, $20; do, No 2, extra, $22; Mess No. 1, $25; extra No. 1 do., $30; extra No. 2, $14; No. 2, $12; No. 3 large, $10. White Fish, $6. Trout, $5. Lake Herring, $3. Medium Cod, 6c per lb, large cod, 7 cents.

FLOUR.—Trade continues quiet, and our market is devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. We continue former quotations; $7.50@8 for fair to choice spring wheat, and $8@8.50 for red winter. Rye Flour, $5.25@5.50.

GRAIN.—The market for all kinds of grain continues dull and there is but little prospect of an early improvement. Wheat is quiet, and while the receipts recently have been liberal the supply is fully up to the demand, which is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants of country millers; prices, however, are without quotable change, $1.60@1.70 for fair to choice red, and $1.80@1.85 for white. Oats dull and weak, though not quotably lower; 39@40 for good mixed, and 41@42 for prime white. Shelled Corn is also dull, but nominally unchanged; may be quoted at 56@58, on track and in store. There is a nothing doing in Rye, and Barley is not much better; the former may be quoted at 77@80; the latter at 80@85 for fair to prime, and 90 for choice.

GROCERIES.—Trade continues dull in our market and there will be no material improvement until the horse epidemic subsides. Both Coffee and Sugars are reported weaker at the seaboard, but as yet there has been no general decline here—some houses, we understand, have been shading refined Sugars slightly. Rice is quoted firmer under the influence of recent advices from Charleston.

SUGARS.—Granulated, 13¾; Crushed, 13¾; Powdered, 13¾; A Coffee, 13; B, 12¾; Ex. C 12¾; C., 12¾; Chespeake Ex. C., 12¾; Molasses Sugars, 8¼@10; Porto Rico, 10¾@11; Demarara, 11¼@11¾.

COFFEE.—Choice Rio 24; Prime 22; Good 21; Fair 20; Java 25 to 26; Mocha 32. Roasted in lb. packages 25; loose 24¾.

RICE.—Carolina, 8¾@9; Rangoon, 7@7¾; Patna 8.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 23; Allspice, 18; Cassia, 40; Clover, 30; Nutmegs, $1.25.

HAY.—Is still reported dull, but prices are without quotable change; we continue to quote baled, on wharf and track, at $25@30 per ton, according to quality.

HONEY.—Sales 22@29 cts per lb.

LARD OIL.—Is firmer and in light supply; No. 1 winter strained may be quoted at 78@80 cents.

ONIONS.—Sales, in small lots, at $2.50@3.25 per bbl, as to quality.

POULTRY.—Live chickens, 50@60 cents per pair; dressed, 14@15 cts. per lb.

POTATOES.—Continue to come in freely, and with a supply somewhat in excess of the demand, the market is weaker; we now quote Peach Blows, on track, at 60@70 cts. Are not much advancing; we now quote at $4.00@4.50 per bbl, the outside figure for prime Jerseys.

PROVISIONS.—Plain Shoulders, 7½; Sugar cured Shoulders, 10c; Breakfast Bacon, 14c; Rib Sides, 11¼; Short Rib Sides, 12; Clear Sides, 12¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 17¼c; Dried Beef, 18c. Lard, in tierces, 9¼c; half bbls, 10½c; pails, 11c. Mess Pork, $16,00; Beef Tongues, 7.50 per dozen.

RAGS.—Quoted at 3¼@3¾ cts.

SEEDS.—Flax Seed, $1.90@1.95. Nothing doing in Clover or Timothy Seeds.

TALLOW.—Unchanged at 8 to 8¾.

WHISKY.—Higher for rye and higher; we now quote at 92@95 cts per gallon.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Hussey W & Co.o	3	Lucy Furnace.o	9
Negley G & M.o	2	Painter & Son.o	2
Nimick & Co.b	7	Isabella Furnace.o	19
Total	32		

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

J. W. Porter.m	1	Caughey & Ho	1
Reamer	5	Painter & Co.m	2
Graff B & Co.m	2	J. Wood & Son.m	7
Wm. Rea.m	1		
Total	19		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

McKnight P & Co.m	1	W. Clark & Co.m	2
Reese G & Co.m	1	Byers & Mct.m	7
Total	11		

PENN'A. CENTRAL R. R.

J. Moorhead.m	4	J. Reamer.m	1
Caughey & H.m	4		
Total	9		

Wool Market.

BOSTON.—The Boston *Shipping List* says: As anticipated in our last weekly report, the market has been very excited during the week, and under the horse disease, the light money market, or the depressed state of goods combined, have been able to keep buyers back. The reaction has evidently taken buyers by surprise, and many of them, who have been bearing prices for some months, under the impression that there was no bottom to the market, are disappointed to find so few available lots now offering. The improvement in Fleeces, has been from 3 to 5 cents from the lowest point, Pulled from 2 to 3, and California and other grades are held at a corresponding advance. The following brief summary will give our readers some idea of the business of the week, which embraces upwards of 2,700,000 lbs.

This is the largest business we have to record since the activity and excitement early in the year, and it must be evident to buyers that a few more such weeks will reduce stocks so materially that a much higher range of prices must prevail at an early day. There is scarcely any good Michigan Fleece now on the market that can be bought under 50 cents, and some holders ask higher figures; and Ohio X and XX are generally held at 62@65, with holders indifferent at our selling at these figures, as round lots of Fleece are difficult to find at any price. There is still considerable Wool left in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but after holding it through such a crisis the Wool market as we have had for some month past, it is not likely to be sold now, when such a decided reaction has taken place, at low figures. We have now no surplus stock of Foreign Wool—but a very small stock of fleeces for the season—and supplies of super and X Pulled and California are fast disappearing. The market alone upwards of 1,000,000 lb. California have been purchased the past two weeks, the bulk of it taken by one of the largest and best buyers. Confidence in the future of the market is fully restored. Manufacturers and dealers are now turning their attention to supplies in the interior, and we look for an excited and active market, with considerable speculative inquiry. In Sheep Skins, sales of 22,000 lbs Cape at about 50 cents; and 44,000 lbs do, 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 7.—Flour inactive and nominally unchanged; good to choice spring extras, $5.50@5.75; low to medium, $4.50@5.25; good to fancy Minnesotas, $5.50@7. Wheat steady at $1.04¾@1.07¾ cash November; $1.05¼@1.05¾ December. Corn quiet and steady at 31c seller November, 30¾c seller December. Oats dull at 20¾@21c regular; fresh 22c sellar December. Rye quiet and firm; saleable at 53c. Barley steady; No. 2 60@60½c; spot, 59@60c seller November and December; No. 3 50¼c; rejected 38c. Pork quiet; sales at $12 50 for new, seller December, and $14 spot. Lard firm; saleable at 7¾c; held at 8c for March. S. C. hams steady and unchanged. Meats steady and more active; sales 20,000 green hams at 14½c, average 8¾c; boxed shoulders $4.60 seller January and February; 4¾c seller December. Whisky quiet at 89¾c bid, 90 asked.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
THURSDAY, November 7, 1872. }

The market for both crude and refined was reported firm to-day, although there was no quotable change in prices as compared with yesterday. Crude quoted at $4.12½@4.15 per bbl. at Parker, equal to about 10¾@10¾ cents per gallon here. Refined unchanged, 26¼ delivered in Philadelphia and 22¾@23, on cars here. As noted in our report of the 5th, an improved export trade is anticipated from the fact that a large number of charters have been made recently.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Vesta Oil Works 350 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

P. Weisenberger 50 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 469 bbls to Tack Bros. & Co., New York.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 798 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Central Ref. Co. 697 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros., 400 bbls. to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Brann & W. 500 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

L. Irwin & Co., 201 bbls, to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co., 364 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total.....3829

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Lilly O W, acct. J. Bushnell	462
Sunbeam O W, acct. W. Stewart	818
Crystal O W acct. Duncan & Y	320
National O W, acct. Duncan & Y	634
Cosmos O W, acct. H McKelvey	154
Nonpariel O W acct. J. Bushnell	542
Sunbeam O W acct. T. Hackett	148
Modoc O W, acct. J. Bushnell	222
Fairview O W, acct. T. King	612
Penn O W, acct. Stevenson	246
Aladdin O W, acct. H. W. C. Tweddle	308
Crystal O W, acct. J. Bushnell	308
Keystone O W, acct. J. Bushnell	240
Total	5020

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign.

LONDON, November 7—5 P. M.—Consols for money 92⅝; for account 92⅝; 5-20s of '65 91¼; 5-20s '67, 93¾; 10-40s 88; new 5s 89; Erie 43¾. The bullion in the bank of England decreased £135,000. Sugar spot 34@34s 6d; afloat 28s 9d @28s. Linseed oil 34s 10d@34s 6d. Turpentine 39s@39s 6d.

PARIS, November 7.—Rentes 52f 99c.

LIVERPOOL, November 7.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 9¾d; middling Orleans 10¼d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; middling upland, January 9 3-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. Red winter wheat 11s 6d@11s 8d. Flour 30s. Corn 28s 6d. Pork 57s. Cheese 65s. Cumberland 34s 6d; short rib middles 37s 6d.

New York.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Cotton steady and in brisk export demand; middling upland 19¼c; sales futures, 13,500 bales; November 18 9-16c, December 18 5-16@18 9-16c; January 18⅝@18¾c; February 18 11-16@18¾c, March 18¾@19¼c, May 19 5-16@19 7-16c. Flour heavy and in buyers' favor; moderate export demand; superfine western and State $5,90@6,30; good to choice $7,10@7,90; white wheat extra $7,90@9,00. Whisky active and firm at 90c. Wheat heavy and lower; moderate export demand; rejected spring $1,26@1,32; North western spring $1,50; Duluth $1,58@1,60. Rye and malt unchanged. Barley dull; Bay Quinte at $1,17; two rowed choice western $1,05. Corn in moderate demand, export demand; steamer western mixed 64@64½c; sail 65@65½c. Oats quiet; old western mixed 47@48½c; new do 42@42½c; black western 38@39c. Eggs a shade easier at western 29@30c. Hay steady $1,00@1,05. Coffee quiet; Rio 18@18¼c. Sugar steady, fair to good refining 9¾@9¾c; Cuba 9¼@10c. Molasses dull; cirfed 20@22c; Muscovado 22@30c. Petroleum crude 13½@14c; refined 26¾c. Provisions: pork active and firmer; mess $15,95. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard quiet and firm; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾@8¾c; kettle 8¾c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, November 7.—Beeves to-day, 118 cars at Communipaw, 56 at Weehawken—this completes 8,600 since Saturday, against 6,540, same time last week. Heavy rain this morning, and dull market; rather lower rates; clear afternoon and stock about sold out. Inside all the droves were Texans, selling at 7¼@8¼c, with some poor natives at 9c@10c; fair to good at 11¾@12½c, and prime to extra 13@13¾c; 21 cars Texans, 6¾ cwt, 7¾@8¾c; 12 cars do, 5¼@6¾ cwt, 8½c, 55 lbs per cwt; 6 cars fine Ohio, 6¾ cwt, 12½@13¾c; 5 cars Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11c; 13 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 10¾@12¾c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,200 to-day, and 17,300 so far this week, or same as last week; fat stock doing better, some extra 140 lb sheep reaching 7½c, and choice smalls 7c; export of corners 78 lbs @5¾c; sales at 4¾c; a car 86 lbs, Indiana 5¾c; 2 cars 86 lbs, Ohio 6c; a car 85 lbs, State 6¼c; 30 extras, 148 lbs 7½c; a car 63 lbs, Canada lambs 8c; a car 80 lbs 9c. Hogs to-day, 48 cars, making 27,490 thus far this week, or same as last week; market firm at 5¾c for a car of 221 lbs Ohio live, 6¾@6¾c for heavy dressed, 7@7¼c for 180 lbs, and 7¼@7¾c for light and pigs; State and Jersey market pigs sell at 8¾c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, November 7.—Cotton dull and lower; middlings 18½c. Flour quiet and unchanged, $7@7.25. Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1.04@1.05. Corn firm and in fair demand; old 42c; new 36c. Rye and oats quiet and unchanged. Groceries firm and in fair demand. Pork quiet; new $13,00@14. Lard steady with a moderate demand; steam 7¾c, kettle 7¾. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand; shoulders 4¾c; clear rib 7¾c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; shoulders 5¾c; clear rib 7¼c; clear 11@12c, old. Hams sugar cured 16¾@17½c. Green shoulders sold at 8¾c. Hams: wanted; 9¾ cash; light average. Hogs steady, with a moderate demand, $4.2@4.40. Whisky: demand good at full prices, 91c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 7.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; middlings, 17¼@18½c. Flour, wheat and corn quiet and unchanged. Oats dull and declined; No. 2, 29@29½c. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 58c. Whisky firm and unchanged. Provisions dull and weak. No demand for future; long clear boxed, 6¾c; seller to January 10; order lots of packed shoulders at 5¾c; clear rib, 8¼c; clear, 8¾@9c. Bacon quiet and unchanged, and steady at 7¾c. Hogs higher at $4.10@4.40. Cattle unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, November 7.—The election excitement is rapidly subsiding, and improved business is already marked. The market for cotton fabrics remains strong and steady, with no important change in prices. Brown sheetings and sheetings are very active, and prints in better demand than for some time. Woolens are doing rather better, and in consequence are moderatively active for small lots. Foreign goods are also in increased request at steady prices.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, November 7.—Flour steady; moderate demand and unchanged. Wheat dull but firm; No 1 red winter held at $1,55; No 2 do $1,43. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 47c; low do 46c. Oats steady and moderate demand; new No 1 34c. Petroleum; refined in fair demand; standard white car lots 26c; prime white do 24c cash.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, November 7.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm for choice, dull for medium choice; white $2,10; fair to prime $1,90@2,00. Corn quiet; mixed western 65@66c. Oats dull and lower; western mixed 42@43c. Provisions very steady, heavy and unchanged. Whisky firm and scarce.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, November 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,13½; No. 2 do $1,06. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 mixed 38c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 32c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 66c. Barley firm and in fair demand; Fall No. 2 66c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, November 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged in every respect; No. 2 white Wabash $1,70½; amber Michigan $1,44@1,45; No. 1 red winter $1,67½. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 41c; low do 39½c; new 38c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2 28c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, Nov. 7.—1 car lumber, Grush R & Co; 1 case shoes, R Taggart; 28 bales cotton, Holmes B & Co; 5 do do, O M Harper; 1 car hay, R Knox & Son; 2 cars f seed, Thompson & L; 33 bdls hides, 3 pkgs tallow, Lappe & H; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 1 car cooperage, J M Hemphill; 1 car lime, W J Dunn; 100 bbls flour, Spear & Glenn; 21 bbls cider, F Kohendofer; 10 bbls cider, C A Tunan; 22 do do, 48 do apples, L Beck; 16 do flour brooms, 16 do feeders, 4 do feather, Keifer & Co; 16 bale hops, J N Straub & Co; 8 bales b corn, W Mardorf; 25 bbls sizing, F W Gerdis; 61 sks oats, Taylor Bros; 269 pcs s ware, C Kalpas; 99 sks bw flour, N Gantner; 1 car hay, Thompson & F; 1 car barley, M Heckelman.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., Nov. 7.—2 cars barley, Thompson & L; 156 sks s ore, J E schwartz; 6 tubs butter, Loh & C; 30 sks potatoes, G N Hoffstot; 2 cars do, Aiken Bro; P; 31 bbls apples, 15 do cider, J J Pettitt & Co; 30 bxs soap, J B Sneathen; 50 bbls flour, Houck McC & Co; 16 do do, Atwell & L; 16 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 12 do cider, J J Pettitt; 100 do flour, Shomaker & Co; 48 do cider, Loh & C; 5 pkgs butter, H Rea Jr; 63 bbls shovels, Myers & A; 3 cars potatoes, Hulett Bro; 4 do do, Martin & D; 4 do do, Voigt M & Co; 200 bxs glass, Simpson & Sons; 1 car potatoes, W J Steel & Son; 11 bgs do, Morrison & Co; 1 car oats, McHenry & H; 50 bbls h wines, Shipton & W.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS R. R, Nov. 7.—36 bales hay, T H Kennedy; 40 do do, O H Allerton; 40 bgs f seed, Thompson & L; 98 ckn copper, C G Hussey & Co; 12 bales cotton, C W Batcheler; 1 car b hay, Kell & R; 1 do e corn, Bricker & Co; 1 do do, Dorrington Bros; 40 bales hay, J A Graff & Co; 1 car h corn, F Nowak & Co; 8 bales cotton, O M Harper; 54 bgs barley, F Shields; 4 do feathers, I Hippley; 11 butts tobacco, D Elustein & Co; 30 bxs b powder, J S Dilworth & Co; 11 do do, D Voigt & McG; 25 do sausage, A B Bihlman; 5 do do, A Klinardinlinger; 15 hhds p hams, E H Myers & Co; 2 tres sausage, Walker C & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, Nov. 1 car oats, Houck McC & C; 1 do lumber, Heath & Co; 1 do s iron, Malony & M; 1 do lumber, Mack & S; 1 car do, G A Mundorf; 3 cars oil bbls, Citizens' Ref Co; 5 pkgs starch, Reymer & Bro; 25 bxs do, Voight & McG; 100 do do, A B Cassell; 12 pkgs do, S Ewart & Co; 3 crates, 3 bxs do, Miller & Bro; 30 kegs 1 beer, C Wolters; 1 car potatoes, 22 kegs a butter, 4 kegs lard, Voigt M & Co; 1 car wheat, S B Floyd & Co, 95 bgs rye, W J Meek; 3 bbls butter, Loh & C; 2 casks cheese, J A Graff; 400 sks flour, Watt L & Co; 25 bbls lard, Dilworth Bros; 20 do do, J P Hunter; 1 car oat, Scott & G, 14 bxs mdse, 3 tres beef, R E Sellers & Co; 14 pkgs tobacco, T J Wallace; 19 do do, Kramer & V; 5 do do, W D Cooke; 18 pkgs eggs and butter, P Duff & Son; 5 bbls do do, H Rea; 100 bbls cement, J B Canfield; 20 cases tabacco, J S Dilworth & Co; 7 bxs scales, Fairbanks M & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., Nov. 6—lot hides, Jas Caliery & Co; 28 hides, G Kann; 10 sks potatoes, Sarricks & Co; 4 cars railroad iron, C Mt. Vernon & O R R; 18 sks potatoes, A Sproul; 50 bbls oil H W C Tweddle & Co; 147 cars coal, S M Kier & Co; 25 do do, Sable Coal Co; 1 car lime, Henderson; 7 bgs flour, Bricker & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river has been stationary since the date of our last report, with four feet five inches in the channel. Weather clear and cooler, with wind from the northwest—an unfavorable indication for rain.

Business was rather slack at the landing yesterday, rendered so by the horse disease; there is no scarcity of freight, but as there were but very few horses in working condition, it could not be got to the landing, hence, as we have already stated, trade was comparatively quiet; and the wire fence line in front of that there is no prospect of an early improvement.

The Petrolia arrived from Wheeling with a moderate trip—she was considerably behind time.

The Arlington departed for New Orleans with a slim freight list; there was plenty of it but it could not be got to her, and Capt. Moore concluded that it would not pay to wait any longer, and run the risk of being caught with low water. Capt. Jacob Poe and Wm. Devers, will be her pilots to Cincinnati. She will doubtless pick up considerable along the line.

The Bill, Capt. M. A. Cox, will take her departure for Nashville to-day without fail. As the Cumberland is now in the Cumberland, she will get through with dispatch.

The Juniata left for Cincinnati at an early hour yesterday morning. The Petrolia met her below "Glasshouse," right in the bend.

The Exchange is filling up steadily for St. Louis, and will soon be ready to take her departure. She is a big carrier on a low stage of water, and has superior accommodations for passengers. A number of towboats have arrived, and the Petrolia reported the river as being full of them on this side of Wheeling. The majority of them have tows of empty barges.

The Messenger is announced for St. Louis and Missouri river.

—Captain Summers, who built at Cincinnati last summer the Colombia, for South America, was formerly a Red river boatman, and in 1851 was a Bill Buster with Lopez in Cuba. Those familiar with the latter will remember that Lopez was garroted by order of Governor Conona, the Captain General of Cuba, and those who served under him were sent as prisoners to Africa, where, after arriving, they were pardoned by Queen Isabella, of Spain.

—Saturday's Davenport *Gazette* says: Commodore Davidson sent Tilghein word, day before yesterday, that he would be up to Davenport with the Mitchell came into port, and transferred 4,000 sacks to the Rockford road for St. Louis. There is a blockade of consignments at the lower rapids, the water being so low.

—The Robert E. Lee went into New Orleans last trip with three thousand three hundred and sixty-two bales of cotton, four thousand and twenty-five sacks cotton seed and fifteen bags seed cotton.

—The Esperanza left St. Joseph on Friday morning, with 4,000 sacks of grain for St. Louis. Her officers are J. B. Conway, Captain; John Mc Donald, pilot; J. W. Chambers, clerk; and Erwin Hall, pilot.

—The Elliott Line of steamers, running from Memphis to White River, have been temporarily withdrawn on account of extreme low water and scarcity of business. They will resume, however, on the first rise.

—The Submarine No. 14 has been in the possession of the United States marshal at Vicksburg for several weeks past, having been "grobbled" at the instance of a suit in which Captain Leathers is plaintiff.

—The Mary Ament has withdrawn from the Louisville and Evansville trade, and has entered the Evansville and Cairo trade.

—The sunken Belfast's freight list was insured for $4,000 in the Home office of St. Joseph, and $4,000 in the Commercial, of St. Louis.

—The snagboat Albert has paid off her crew, and will remain at Mound City for the present.

RIVER PACKETS.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO, ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The steamer MESSENGER, Captain, T. J. COOK; J. C. FISHER, Clerk. Will receive freight at the above wharf-boat landings, FRIDAY, Nov 8, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage, apply on board or to nov7 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR LOUISVILLE, EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—THIS DAY, Thursday, November 7, at 4 P. M., the fine steamer ARIEL, Commander. M. A. COX will leave as announced above. For freight or passage, apply on board or to nov7 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

FOR EVANSVILLE, CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—THIS DAY, Thursday, November 7, at 4 P. M., the fine steamer MESSENGER. Will leave as announced above. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to nov7 BLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and retail dealers in

Groceries, Teas,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

NO. 396 PENN STREET.

Goods delivered in the city free of charge. oct6:tf

LAING & M'KALLIP,

Wholesale Dealers in

GRAIN FLOUR AND FEED

Louisville and Rosendale Hyd

HOME NEWS.

The First Ward Grant Club.

This capital organization, Capt. Wm. Diehl, partook of an excellent oyster supper over the result of the election last night, and afterwards, headed by a drum corps, favored the GAZETTE office with a serenade. They did good work during the campaign and have full right to get joyful over the magnificent result by which Greeley was shelved and Grant elevated.

Serious Railroad Accident.

Wednesday afternoon Wm. Furgeson, a brakeman on the Pan Handle Railroad, met with a serious accident at Urichville, Ohio. It appears that he is a brakesman on a freight train but was riding from Denniston on the Express, and at Urichville, while the train was in motion he jumped off and was caught under the car, one of his legs being so badly mangled that amputation was rendered necessary.

The Fire Last Night.

About half past six o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 34, Eleventh and Liberty streets. It was caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the second story of Freel's Hotel, Eleventh street and Sprigg alley. The flames were extinguished before serious damage was done. The loss will be about $500, fully covered by insurance. The building is owned by James McKay, Jr., and occupied by James Freel.

Stabbing Affray at a Colored Ball.

A stabbing affray occurred at a colored ball given at a public hall Wednesday night. Two occupants of the gallery became involved in a rough and tumble fight, and one of them bit the other's ear. The other drew a razor and inflicted several slight flesh wounds before the parties could be separated. Both were arrested and taken to the lock-up where the razor man gave his name as Rodney Smith, and the other as Marshall Powell. At the hearing yesterday morning Smith was fined $100, and in default committed to jail for thirty days.

Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

A man was engaged drilling for the purpose making an attachment to a gas pipe at Fifth avenue, near the foot of Madison street, when he had a narrow escape from suffocation yesterday afternoon. While at work in the hole which had been dug alongside the pipe he by some means chipped a piece out of the pipe and the gas which came rushing out nearly suffocated him. A man who stood by saw him fall and rushed to his assistance in time to save him from suffocation. As it was he was so badly used up that it was at least half an hour before he recovered his senses.

A Wolf Hunt.

For several years past the inhabitants in the vicinity of Wilkinsburg, on Mr. Kelley's tract eight miles from the city have been considerably annoyed by the depredations of a real live wolf, which has been foraging off their shanties and stables, and has become considerable of a terror to the timid. The animal was frequently chased but always escaped. Finally a grand hunt was organized last Tuesday, and resulted in success. Mr. John A. Hiller was the successful hunter. He started out on the chase with three dogs and a pitchfork, and after chasing the animal nearly all day finally cornered him in a spring where he ran to seek refuge. As the wolf by this time was exhausted the dogs out and was worried considerably itself, Mr. Hiller managed to get on a rising ground just above and pinned it to the earth, between the tines of the fork, until assistants secure it. It was brought to the city and on Shady Side, and upon being weighed, pulled down the scales at sixty pounds. Any one who desires to see a lively specimen of the wolf tribe can see it frisking about on Mr. Hiller's premises—under chain.

A Good Idea.

The proposed removal of the Pennsylvania Railroad stock yards to Walls' Station, has attracted great attention toward that locality; those who are especially interested in the place are the large number of employes about the yards and the many thousands of others who will be necessitated by business to make the vicinity a general headquarters—for the trade directed that way by the railroad, necessitate a large increase in the population there. The place further is beginning to assume importance from the fact that a new steel works is to be erected, almost within its limits, and the transfer depot of the railroad from across the river is to be built there. Thus hundreds are seeking homes about Walls' Stations, and in response to the demand, Mr. John Grazier, who owns a large farm in the locality has laid out a number of beautifully located lots, varying in size from a quarter to a half an acre, which he is selling on extremely easy terms. A distinctive feature about these lots is that Mr. Grazier has, as soon as possible, proposes to grade all the streets around there and lay board sidewalks—thus making them, so far as these improvements are concerned, as desirable as town lots. For value the suburban property is well enhanced property as an investment, we know of nothing better than one of these lots. Plans can be seen at the office of Mr. Grazier, No. 103 Smithfield street.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Commencement of the Term on Monday—The Important Cases—A Long Term Anticipated.

The November term of the United States Circuit Court will commence on Monday morning, and the anticipations are that the term will be a long one. Judge McKennan will preside. There is a large number of important cases on the civil lists, some of which involve large amounts of money. The criminal list also embraces several interesting cases. Chief among these is the case of John Minehart, the famous counterfeiter, who has been in custody almost a year, but whose case was postponed from term on account of his illness and other hindering causes. It is probable the case will be finally disposed of this term.

The most important case of local interest is that of Alderman John A. Strain which comes up Monday. It will be remembered that the Alderman was arrested on the October election day for illegal voting—voting in the Fifth ward, while he held his residence in the Third. The issue of the case will be looked to with much interest.

The others on the criminal list embrace minor cases of no especial importance to the public or perhaps to the individuals themselves. There is plenty of business however to prolong the term indefinitely.

SPORTS OF THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The Subject of a Foot Race Discussed.

Business was unusually dull about the Mayor's office last night, and the Clerk, Detectives, members of the Fire Department, and a number of outsiders were gathered in the front office discussing various questions in general, when the subject of foot racing was broached by some of the detectives, and for a time it looked as though a match of fifty or a hundred dollars a side was on the tapis. All were talking at once, and the "numerousity" of the propositions made prevented any definite arrangements. Chief Engineer White offered to take Clerk Patterson on his back and run fifty yards to a hundred against any man in the house, while Johnny Hammil was also ready to carry out to the same proposition. Officer Scott had sufficient confidence in his pedal extremities to be willing to wager a handsome sum that he could run backwards fifty yards and distance any competitor one hundred by the usual method. It is stated that since his success in capturing "Reddy" Dawson on her attempted escape while being conveyed to the Work House, his confidence in his pedestrian qualities has greatly increased. Clerk Patterson appeared anxious to make a match, and it is probable the question will narrow down to a match for a hundred yards race between officer Scott and the Mayor's clerk. The absence of vehicles from the streets is particularly propitious to the foot racing science.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

Regular Monthly Meeting Last Evening—The Question of Teacher's Wages Discussed—Resolutions Adopted.

A regular monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Female Sugrage Association was held last evening at their hall on Wood street, Miss Matilda Hindman in the chair.

After the opening prayer, the minutes of the meeting were read by the Secretary and approved.

The President stated that a petition had been prepared asking the Constitutional Convention to grant to women the right of suffrage, and was ready for signatures. A large number of prominent signatures had already been obtained, among them about twenty ministers.

The Secretary read the resolution for discussion which, in view of the recent action of the Central Board of Education demanded equal wages for equal work and equality everywhere.

Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins had been surprised that a body of men placed upon the Central Board of Education could have so much pay to men for the same amount of work as to women. It was a recognized fact that women were quite as competent as men, but this was not the point of discussion. Equal pay for equal labor was demanded.

Prof. Burtt thought every fair-minded person must concede the proposition that equal work shall receive equal pay. When a woman filled a place and filled it well, she should receive the same salary. There might, however, be a misunderstanding of the action of the Central Board. When the present Board went into operation the law prevented the appointment of a female principal. It was finally fixed that the salaries should be so much, let ladies or men be selected. In the Eighteenth ward a lady had received the same salary as the former male principal. The Society had adopted the newspaper reports of the proceedings, and they were known to be always unreliable. There was no city in the United States where the ladies in schools were so near on an equality with gentlemen as in Pittsburgh.

Mr. Howard, in view of the explanation of the previous speaker, could not see that the Central Board was so much to blame in its course upon this question, but the general principles set forth in the resolution could not be contradicted. In order to obtain equality everywhere, it was necessary to place the ballot in the hands of women.

Miss Matilda Hindman said the resolution did not concern the Central Board. It simply announced as they made a difference and that this gave a ground for action. The report said that in the High School if a woman was employed for a position $900 would be paid, and if a man was employed for the same place $1,750 would be given. This was unjust and opposed to all Christain principles.

Prof. Burtt thought woman should contend for the right of suffrage and then let them wield that right as the interest of justice.

Miss Jennie Hindman replied in an effective manner to Mr. B., showing the folly of some of the statements made by the gentlemen. She argued that by all principles of justice and teachers should receive the same wages as men for the same work.

The resolution was then discussed at considerable length by various members of the association and finally adopted.

EQUIPNEUPLEURHEUNIBUS.

PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE.

Sights in the Streets Yesterday—Business Greatly Embarrassed—The Street Cars Generally Discontinuing—Short Supply of Coal and Water—Oxen to Take the Place of Horses and Mules.

The weather yesterday was rather more favorable for the condition of the sick equines, though the disease continued to spread, and the streets presented a much more desolate appearance than on the previous day. Many animals whose sleek limbs and stately tread had gladdened the streets of the city—"where are they now?" Echo answers, "Epizootic." Not only the gallant charger, but the stately and noble mule—even he humbly bows his head in submission to the dictates of the tyrannical disease. The ox alone remains; and, should the disease sweep off all the horses, we will be obliged to fall back on the docile bovine. In many things the ox would answer even much better than horses. For instance, in funerals what could be more solemn and appropriate to the occasion than a procession of carriages drawn by the slow and stately step of the ox? For the use of the Fire Department the motion of the ox would, perhaps, be scarcely quick enough in some emergencies, but then with a little urging their speed could be easily increased, and they would have the advantage of being easily and quickly yoked to the steamers. Then when their use becomes general, there will be no more runaways, and racing on Penn avenue.

THE STREET CARS.

Last evening the cars of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company were the only ones that were running at all, and it is probable that both of these will discontinue to-day. Four cars on the Oakland line were running as far as the Court House, though all the horses seemed to be affected with the disease. On the Ormsby line a few cars were running, but the poor brutes which drew them were obliged to stop every few steps in order to take a cough. The Pleasant Valley cars ran a short time yesterday morning, but soon all were removed, all the horses having been attacked. Cars on the Troy Hill line ran until about nine o'clock yesterday morning, when they also were taken off.

FUNERALS.

Funeral processions yesterday were very small. The long line of carriages which used to be almost continuous on Penn avenue have suddenly disappeared. Yesterday we noticed several processions of not more than three or four carriages, and each which consisted of only a hearse and one carriage.

EFFECTS ON BUSINESS.

Many wholesale houses in the city have almost entirely suspended business on account of the difficulty of getting transportation for their goods. Some wholesale grocers and confectioners have their stores piled full of goods which have been ordered by outside customers and which they are unable to get to the freight depots. Of course it is just as difficult to get goods from the depots, and the consequence is that large quantities are accumulating there. Some of the railroad companies announce that they will receive no more freight for Pittsburgh until the disease diminishes.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Thus far the fire department has escaped serious affliction from the prevailing epidemic. The Niagara company has three horses sick, but the disease so far is in a mild form, and the animals, with careful treatment they are receiving, will undoubtedly recover in a few days. At the fire last night the hose carriage was hauled to the fire by hand. The steamer was drawn to the fire by horses and left, and after the flames had been extinguished was dragged back by hand. One animal in the stable of the Hope company in Allegheny was attacked yesterday.

MAIL TRANSPORTATION.

So far the transportation of mails has not been interfered with, but should the disease continue for a few days there may be some trouble upon this score. Six horses belonging to Wm. Armstrong, who has the contract for hauling the mails from the Smithfield street office to the post office, were taken sick yesterday afternoon, and the one that brought up the mail last night was coughing desperately.

THE WATER WORKS

There seems to be nothing that is not affected, either directly or indirectly, by the disease among horse power. Superintendent Atkinson informs us that all the animals connected with the water works for the purpose of hauling coal have been attacked by the impartial disease, and now there is but a sufficient amount of coal to run the engines for two days. As there are seven large engines used by the Department, an immense amount of fuel is consumed daily. The public are cautioned against wasting the precious fluid. The street hands were engaged yesterday in hauling pipe from Smith's foundry to the Spring alley improvements.

TRANSPORTING COAL.

One of the greatest inconveniences occasioned by the insufficient means of transportation is the difficulty in getting coal. Pittsburgh coal racks almost next in importance to bread, and if our furnaces and manufactories are not fed with black diamonds in abundance, commerce and trade are at once starved. Many of our mills, and furnaces have already begun to experience this great inconvenience, and yesterday many of them were obliged to shut down altogether. With private families the difficulties are the same on a smaller scale, and is no uncommon sight to see a man trundling home a wheelbarrow load of coal.

A SUMMARY

of the whole matter is that a large majority of the horses of the two cities are now suffering with the disease, and, in all probability, nine-tenths of them will be attacked before the epidemic leaves the city. We may congratulate ourselves that the disease will have a short run—ten or fifteen days at the farthest. In New York and other cities in which the disease first appeared after crossing the Canadian line, the horses set again on their legs, and although they seem very weak from the effects, deaths have not been numerous.

Pachydermatous Paragraphs.

THE latest inquiry—"How's your horse?"

NEW YORK horses are about getting over it.

HOSTETTERS Bitters are becoming popular.

BLACKSMITHS capable of shoeing oxen are in demand.

THE great and original Horse caught it very bad last Tuesday.

THE Liberal Republicans have the epizootic, and have got it bad.

NEW YORK CITY is cutting down all of her horse-chestnut trees.

THE market for street car tickets continues dull, with very few sales.

A BEER wagon drawn by an ox team was one of the curiosities of Smithfield street.

HON. H. B. SWOOPE'S fine span of blacks are suffering with a violent attack of the disease.

AMONG the worst inflictions caused by the horse influenza are some of the names given it.

A HANDSOME pair of white stags attracted considerable attention on the streets yesterday.

ONE objection is suggested to importing of oxen to the city, and that is the difficulty of getting them well shod.

THE epizootic is no respecter of blood. The fiery prancing charger falls a victim alike with the sprained dray horse.

THE business of the street scrapers would not now be interrupted by street cars teams, &c. Will the Commissioners adopt the suggestion?

KEEPERS of Pittsburgh oyster saloons have withdrawn horse-radish as a relish until the trouble blows over.—*Cincinnati Times & Chronicle.*

WAKEFIELD, of the Hand street bridge, has suffered some inconvenience by the prevalence the epizootic. Yesterday morning he was seen trundling a barrel of flour along Ninth street in a wheelbarrow.

A HORSE belonging to the Anderson Sash Balance Company fell down from the prevailing epidemic on Wylie street, near Washington avenue last night, and at a late hour was in a dangerous condition.

A PHILADELPHIA reporter, wishing to make his account of the appearance of the horse-all in that city graphic, wrote that a certain stable proprietor "saw one of his horses give unmistakable evidence that he had an attack of the fell destroyer."

POLICE PARAGRAPHS.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

BENJ. SMITH was arrested for stealing a pair of shoes off a man on a steamboat yesterday, and was committed for ninety days to the work house. Joseph Bowman, better known as "Mocking Bird Joe," was sent up with him as a companion for thirty days.

JULIA MCELROY alleges before Alderman Strain that John McDonna and his wife Honora McDonna, assaulted her, knocking her down and cutting a severe gash above her eye. The defendants were arrested and gave bail for a hearing. The parties live at the Point.

SIMON JACOB made an information, charging Nathan Mendheim with false pretense. It is alleged that the defendant defrauded Jacob to the amount of $61.90, by fraudulent representations, leaving the county and State in order to defraud his customers, when he was arrested. He was held in five hundred dollars bail for trial by court.

BEFORE Alderman MCMASTERS, D. J. Burns yesterday lodged an information, charging Wm. Leibler with assault and battery. The defendant keeps a store on Penn avenue, and it is alleged that he seized hold of the deponent who was in his store, and without provocation, struck him three times, and then used his boot to assist him in leaving the store. The defendant was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

JOHN MCBRIDE made an information yesterday charging James Cramner, John Cramner and Edward Wall with larceny. He alleges that in South Pittsburgh on the 26th of October, the defendants stole from him $216 in greenbacks, one vest, a shirt, and some other articles, to the total value of $224. The two Cavanaders were arrested, and in default of $500 bail were committed for a hearing this afternoon.

JAMES HALLDAY made an information before Alderman Strain charging two of Mayor Brackmore's police with the larceny of $110 from the defendant. On the night of the 5th instant defendant was arrested near his residence, which is at the corner of Second avenue and Grant street, and taken to the lockup by the defendants. Before placing him in the cell he alleges that they took one $60 bill and three $20 bills from his pockets. The defendants were arrested and held for a hearing.

Letters Held for Postage.—John B. Heil, Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Peter Greman, Camden, N. J., 3c; Miss Fannie M. Blackburn, Cabettsville, Pa., 3c; Wm. Yerkes & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c; Geo. W. Hepy, Lititz, Pa., 3c; Mr. Woodruff, Columbus, Ohio, 3c; Miss E. Alleck, City, 2c; Miss E. C. Grant, Philadelphia, Pa. 3c; Miss Anute Bosworth, Hudson, Ohio, 3c; Henry Yegle, New York, N. Y., 3c.

If you want a nice parlor clock that will be an ornament to any room, call at Geo. W. Bigg's, No. 159 Smithfield street. He has a large assortment of the most unique clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street.

THE MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE.

Partial Explanation of the Causes Which Led Bernard Hargrave to Take His Life—Caused by His Former Betrothal—Testimony at the Coroner's Inquest.

The mystery surrounding the death of Bernard Hargrave, who died of suicide by poison Wednesday evening has been partially solved by the Coroner's inquest which was held yesterday. It seems he was led to the rash act by the fatal [illegible] of his former betrothed.

The testimony was adduced at the inquest, and sheds some light upon the subject yet obtained:

THE BRIDE OF A WEEK.

Annie Hargrave, sworn—Am the wife of deceased; was married this night week; know of no reason why he should have killed himself, except that he said he was afraid of taking the fever again; never heard him threaten to take his life; he did not complain of feeling ill when he left home yesterday; he said two or three days ago that he had a pain in his head, and I thought yesterday morning that he was not quite well; after he had taken poison yesterday I went to him and asked him what he did it for, and he said he did not know, but that he thought he was taking the fever again; he had the typhoid fever about a year ago; he died last night at twenty-five minutes before nine o'clock. He left no writing that I know of; don't know of his having had any trouble before his marriage; he was a picture frame maker by occupation, and worked for Mr. Barker.

CHARACTER OF DECEASED.

Wm. W. Barker sworn—Have been acquainted with deceased about six years; his has been in my employ about four years; he was very cheerful and pleasant on Tuesday and was talking to me about his arrangements for going to housekeeping; he worked until after nine o'clock in the evening; he complained of being a little nervous, but attributed it to his attempts to break off the use of tobacco; yesterday morning I came to the store at a quarter before eight and found him there very cheerful and pleasant; gave him his instructions for the day's work and he went to the shop in the third story. did not see him until about nine o'clock, when he was brought home; he had left word with me on his return through the store I gave him a frame and asked him to go up to the shop and fix it; observed nothing about him then; I did not see him again until a quarter before eight, when I called for him but he did not answer; sent the boy up stairs to see what was the matter; the boy called down the speaking tube that Barney was sick, and asked me to come up stairs; ran up at once and found deceased lying on the floor in the room adjoining the shop; there he was in violent pain; asked him what was the matter, but for a time he could not or would not answer, at length he turned partially over and pointed to a bottle on the shelf, saying, "That has done it," I recognized the bottle as one that had contained sulphuric acid; I had concealed the bottle the night before for fear of accident, and no one but himself and me knew where it was; sent out for Dr. Pease on telling him to come at once, for Barney had poisoned himself;

A TERRIBLE CURSE.

Dr. Pease came immediately, bringing antidotes and at once sent for a stomach pump; we tried to get him to take the remedies, but he would not swallow them at all, ejecting them almost as much whenever we forced them in; he would not swallow, saying that he knew what he had done, and wanted to die; removed him to the room of a tenant in the building, when he revived a little; I went up to the shop and searched, after locking the door; on the bench, beside his vice, I found a card, written by him; am positive that the note is in his handwriting; the note is as follows:

"Annie, I can't help it; I am mad; O! God, forgive me, for I can't live to be polluted at; she has cursed me, and it strikes me to the heart; O! my head aches.

I never heard the slightest hint from him of committing suicide; he was not at all a drinking man, and has not drank at all for over two years; he had often threatened that he never would have trusted anything in the world to him; suppose he took the poison at about half past ten o'clock; the bottle held four ounces of acid, and he had taken half the amount; at one o'clock he sent for me; I went to him; he asked me to forgive him, and in answer to my questions as to what he did the deed for, he said he must have been mad; when I found him in the shop he had already thrown up considerable blood, and the physicians said that no remedies could save him, as the acid had already eaten through his stomach. The efforts made were all to alleviate his sufferings; the acid he took was undiluted, and was so strong that it would eat through paper instantly.

HIS FORMER ENGAGEMENT.

Mrs. Hargrave recalled—Think his note refers to a girl that he kept company with for three years before he knew me; they had been engaged to be married, but the engagement had been broken off some time before he commenced going with me; I asked him yesterday, when he was brought home, if he had seen her, and he said no; I had heard that he had received a note from the postoffice; I heard of her sending him a note some time ago, telling him that she wanted to see him before the 31st of October, the day of our wedding; on the morning of the day of our wedding, in the shop, I found him very angry with him for breaking his engagement with her. Father Grace asked him in my presence if I had anything to do with his death, and he said that he loved me as dearly as his own life. We never had a cross word with each other since we commenced going together, ten months ago; I hear that he told Father Grace that he had been cursed and could not live.

After considering the above testimony the jury rendered a verdict of death by suicide.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

The following cases were argued yesterday.

Watson vs. Allegheny Valley R. R. Co. Argument continued by Hampton for plaintiff in error, and by Pollock contra.

Robinson vs. Hodgson, Philadelphia. Judgement of affirmation opened, and a re-argument ordered at the next January term at Philadelphia.

Fowler vs. First National Bank, Allegheny. Argued by shinn and Hon. J. S. Black, for plaintiff in error, and by Acheson contra.

Barker & Co. vs. Dinsmore, Allegheny. Argued by Brown & Marshall for plaintiff in error, and by Acheson contra.

Rees vs. Fry, Sample and Reynolds, Allegheny. Argued by Barton for plaintiff in error, and by Winebon contra.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE COLLIER.

The first case tried in this court yesterday was that of John Bohm, indicted for assault and battery on oath of Michael Lehn, prosecutor. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, the prosecutor to pay the costs.

Michael Herbert was tried for the larceny of an ear-ring and twelve pounds of candy from Jacob Willmer. A verdict of not guilty was rendered, and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

A verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of A. Pettiford, charged with misdemeanor under the livery stable act. Defendant was directed to pay the costs.

Philip Petrie was tried on a charge of adultery, etc., Caroline Shingle prosecutrix. Jury out.

John Woods was next placed on trial on a charge of committing an assault and battery upon Mary Ann Dawson, aged eleven years, with intent to commit a rape. The case is still on trial.

Trial List for Friday.

Commonwealth vs.	
James Clare,	Harry Falk,
Henry Smith,	Peter Cutin,
John Grant,	Matthew Haddock,
Philip Sadler, et al.,	Samuel Davis,
Chas. A. Wall, et al.,	William Cooley,
Charles Mitzler,	George Mertz,
Ella Allison,	James Hanlon,
Jacob Carlin,	Charles Carson,
Charles Ritter	

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

The case of Teutsch vs. English, previously reported was concluded yesterday, the jury rendering a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $150.

The next case taken up was that of Lewis Thumm for use vs. Conrad Ide; action to recover on a judgment note. Verdict for plaintiff.

Trial List for Today.

No. 22. Milliken & Co. vs. Chrissenger & Co.
No. 23. North American Oil Co. vs. Ardesco Oil Company.
No. 41. Long vs. Lowe, et al.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—JUDGES STERRETT AND STOWE.

In this court yesterday a bill in equity was filed by Lewis Paterson, Jr. vs. Andrew Miller. The orator complains that he is the owner of a lot of ground in the Sixth ward Allegheny bounded by Washington Preble, Juniata streets and the Ohio river, and carries on the foundry business at that point; that defendant has purchased a dilapidated oil refinery upon the opposite side of Washington street, and is engaged rebuilding it; that the carrying out of the work will endanger the surrounding property and is contrary to an ordinance of Allegheny Councils passed February 23d, 1872. For these and other reasons a preliminary injunction is asked.

The following cases were tried yesterday:

Anthony Little vs. Thomas Simpson and Alexander McMiller; action to recover a horse. Jury out.

Wm. Speer vs. Edward Crumonte; action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $84.92 subject to opinion of court and question of law reserved.

Otto Krebbes vs. Benj. Singerly; action to recover for work and labor done. Verdict for plaintiff for $54.75.

Trial List for To-day.

No. 39. Heinrich et al. vs. Mont.
" 40. Same vs. same.
" 41. Same vs. same.
" 45. Eberle vs. Walter.
" 48. Ennis vs. Britton.
" 51. O'Conor vs. Hatch.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

Jordan & Bros., of Philadelphia, filed a petition for an adjudication in bankruptcy against Atherholt & Houghton, of Mill Colbon, Luzerne county; a petition was also filed by A. Reyman & Son against Houghton & Whiner.

Go There.

Young gentlemen who wish to procure neat and stylish suits, without paying exorbitant prices, should patronize a first class establishment, such as that of H. Sutmeyer, Bros. & Co., No. 145 Federal street, Allegheny. This firm does such a large trade and has such perfect facilities for it that clothing may be had of them of the best quality, and at prices at which, we are satisfied, the most exacting will not grumble.

Homestead Park At Private Sale.

This magnificent suburb on Pan Handle R. R., is now being extensively improved. A few choice building sites will be sold to first purchasers for much less than they will bring at auction. For free transportation to and from the Park, call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

49,263 LADIES

To buy 49,263 pairs Ladies' best quality Sandal Rubbers (not the plain). Only fifty cents at Baird's great Shoe and Rubber House, 140 Federal street, (formerly Wm. Semple's). Buy all your shoes at manufacturer's prices.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. soap will never use any other. Buy, try and con pare. H. Bowers, Agent.
P. O. box 210, Rouse, New York.

If you want an elegant ring or reliable watch, any style of mantle ornaments, or silver ware, anything in the line of jewelry, fancy watches and clocks, go to G. W. Biggs', No. 159 Smithfield street. He has a large assortment of the most unique clocks.

THE "WELLMAN."

A New Invention for Home—Warmth and Cheerfulness Secured—A Household Ornament and a Necessity—Ahead of all Others—The Wellman Patent Reflector Grate and Stove—Superiority Attested by Actual Trial—What is Said by Those Who Have Used Them—Testimonials From Home and Foreign Sources—The Unanimous Verdict "The Best of All."

There is perhaps nothing which gives the builder more trouble or about which there is generally more complaint than the heating arrangements of the house—whether the house be large or small, and this fact has attracted great attention in the direction of heating apparatus. The great desideratum has been to secure a grate or stove that would provide an open fire place for burning mineral coals, and yet be free from dust and smoke and admit of the perfect ventilation of the apartment in which it was placed. So great has been the demand for such a heating apparatus that

SCIENTIFIC MEN AND INVENTORS

have devoted much time and earnest study to secure the end desired and hundreds of methods have been tried, some of which have proved partially successful but the great majority of which have been failures. Notwithstanding this ill success, however, there were inventors who were persuaded that such an apparatus could be made, and their experiments were continued. Among them was Mr. M. D. Wellman, a gentleman who had previously put out several highly successful patents, and who had his attention attracted in this direction. After years of close study and expensive experiments he succeeded in developing an apparatus to which was given the name of the Wellman Patent Reflector Grate and Stove, and which, in actual test, really seemed to indicate that he had reached

THE NE PLUS ULTRA

invention so long sought after. By reason of various hindrances, however, he was prevented from putting it out on the market until the patent attracted the attention of our well-known Pittsburgh firm, Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co., who at once perceived its great merits and secured it exclusively. For some time past this firm has been engaged in the manufacture of the grate, and having effectually tested its merits by actual trial, at length decided to bring it more prominently before the public. A few days ago we had an opportunity of inspecting the invention and from that personal examination were convinced that the claims of its great superiority are just. A technical description of it need not be given here as the "cut" in another column will convey a better general description than could be given in words.

A FEW OF ITS ADVANTAGES,

however should be noted. Among these are its consumption of much of the gases and smoke adding to the intensity of heat, and economy of fuel; its perfect combustion of all the fuel; no ashes to clog up the grate, which falls directly into the room; its cleanliness—no poker being used—and the deep setting keeping the ashes in the pit; its *safety* because it is set in the chimney so deep that the fire cannot be approached near enough to set fire to the building; the patent tiles by which its perfect draught is secured and the ventilation of the room perfected; its intensity of heat—double that of any other grate; its simplicity of construction—it can be taken apart in a moment, and any of the pieces replaced; its adaptability for either anthracite or bituminous coal; its highly ornamental appearance.

The Reflector Stove is simply the grate enclosed in a highly polished open iron ornamental shell, to be used in places where the chimney will not admit of the regular grate. Space however prevents us from referring to all its excellencies, but as the "proof of the pudding is in the eating," perhaps our readers will get an idea of the excellence of the "Wellman" from a few

TESTIMONIALS OF ITS EFFICIENCY

which will come from those who have it in use. Setting aside the partiality of friends, all these are equally emphatic—we give place to the following:

OFFICE OF FLEMING BROS., 24 WOOD ST., }
PITTSBURGH, PA., July 15, 1872. }

Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co., GENTLEMEN:—I have in use five of your Wellman Fire Places and two of the Wellman Stoves. I have no hesitation in saying that they give entire satisfaction. They *certainly* are the best fire places and stoves that I have ever seen.

COCHRAN FLEMING.

OFFICE OF BUCKEYE AGRICULTURAL WORKS, }
SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, July 15, 1872. }

MESSRS. L. H. SMITH & CO.—*Gentlemen.*—It is with pleasure that I write you in reference to the Wellman Grate purchased of you. I can conscientiously say that the "Wellman Reflector Grate" proves to be *just what you represented it*—heating my parlor more comfortably and with less fuel than I had been using. Which was considered one of the best. What I particularly admire, is the cleanliness. We have no more dust in the room than from a Register. I know of no other grate that will compare with it for comfort, cleanliness and economy.

C. O. GARDNER, of F. P. MAST & CO.

MESSRS. L. H. SMITH & CO.—*Gentlemen.*—As you are aware, I used one of your Wellman Stoves in my store last winter—the room is 15x40 feet, and 9 feet high, and in consequence I was at times obliged to make it do its very best, but contrary to your prediction, I found no need to put up any other stove. Aside from the superior heating qualities of the Wellman, and its PLEASANT GENIAL OPEN FIRE, I also regard it an excellent ventilator, alike economical in use and durable in construction. Mine has been commented upon and admired by hundreds of my customers.

W. WOODRUFF & CO.

PITTSBURGH, July 17, 1872.

MESSRS. L. H. SMITH & CO.—*Gentlemen.*—I have in my house five of your Wellman Reflector Grates, which I believe to be the best I have ever used as to heating capacity and economy of fuel; they are also ornamental.

JOSEPH WOODWELL.

PITTSBURG, August 1, 1872.

Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co.—Dear Sirs.—I have used a Wellman Reflector Stove for two years past in my sleeping room, and find it to be the *"No plus ultra"* of all heating arrangements for such rooms, giving strong ventilation, at the same time, all the warmth that may be desired; as it is by this simple construction, the fire may be so regulated as to give moderate or intense heat, to suit the fancy or need of the occupants. It is clean and ornamental, and gives a cheerful blazing fire, and heats the room with nearly half less fuel than any stove I ever saw.

D. C. MEAD.

We have at hand hundreds of just such testimonials, from citizens at home and from persons in other sections, and all telling the same story. Everywhere the Wellman has proved by trial its great superiority.

As we have said, this invention is now owned exclusively by Messrs. L. H. Smith & Co., proprietors of the West Point Foundry, corner Water street and Duquesne Way. They have established agencies in the principal cities of the country, and are extensively engaged in the manufacture of the grates and stoves, and we need only add in conclusion that any of our readers who desire may easily satisfy themselves of the superiority of the Wellman Patent by calling at the office at the foundry and making an inspection of it in actual every day use.

An Excellent Stock.

There is no establishment in our vicinity more complete in all its details than the notion and fancy goods' house of Mr. Geo. Bay, No. 148 Federal street Allegheny, in the Central Hotel building. The stock on hand embraces a full line of notions, toys and fancy goods. Baskets, satchels, childrens carriages and wagons, ladies' belts, gloves and toilet novelties, all kinds of mantle and parlor ornaments, marbles, toy books, balls, fancy reticules and a myriad assortment in the department of trade carried on—a selection that is not now and never has been excelled hereabouts. Messrs. Grove & Bair have especially selected the stock for the approaching holiday season, and purchasers wholesale and retail, will find inducements offered anywhere better than can be secured at 178 Federal street, Allegheny.

Fine Carriages.

A peculiar feature of the moving panorama, daily seen on our streets is the fact of the increase in the number and beauty of the family carriages which may be seen in almost countless equipages, every afternoon. Our people seem to be thoroughly able to appreciate excellence, and to bestow their patronage accordingly, and hence we find that our home manufacturers, such as C. West & Co., who manufacture such vehicles, have all the trade they can accommodate. The carriages and lighter vehicles manufactured by this firm have won their way in Pittsburgh, and many of those which attract attention on our streets have been turned out from this establishment, and have brought them in so many orders that their bazaar, Nos. 75, 77 and 79 Liberty street, is constantly filled with the vehicles. We are glad to note the success of the firm—especially as it is an indication of the progress of Pittsburgh enterprise.

For Sale by Cole & Irwin.

Corner Wood Street and Virgin Alley.

An elegant residence. Brick house of nine rooms and hall, double parlor, improved range in kitchen, bath room, gas, hot and cold water, cellar, house in A No. 1 order, lot 50x196, alley paved, on one line. This property is situate No. 25 Locust street, Allegheny city, within 2 squares of street railroad, and will be sold low and on easy terms. "Sensible." First public sale of stocks and securities to take place at Stock rooms over Third National Bank, Saturday, Nov. 9, between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M.

Boots and Shoes.

A complete stock of Boots and Shoes will be found at F. Mayers, No. 68 East Ohio street, Allegheny city. His stock embraces every variety of style and quality, with a large line of the most popular and desirable brands in the market. Persons desiring anything in the boot or shoe line will do well to give Mr. Mayers a call. He guarantees satisfaction both in regard to price and quality of goods.

Homestead Terrace at Private Sale.

A few Lots of this beautifully situated property at Sandy Creek Station, A. V. R. R., will be sold at low figures to first purchasers, for much less than is being paid for inferior Lots at a greater distance from the city. For free transportation call at the Homestead Bank, 116 Smithfield street. tf

Darlington's Brewery.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.—The epizootic has claimed my horses. If any of my customers are suffering for ale and will leave word at the brewery, I will supply them as fast as an "ox team" can toil.

GO TO BAIRD'S,

180 Federal street, Allegheny, for your Hats and Caps. Their prices excite greater wonder than Pennsylvania's unprecedented majority of 100,000. Their assortment of Furs is unsurpassed. Their Gents' Furnishing Goods department is complete. Their Boots and Shoes are unequaled for cheapness and quality. Their Trunks and Valises are the best manufactured. Their Rubber Goods are the most reliable. Their Umbrellas are the most durable. Their Canes are the most fashionable. Their Robes are the most comfortable. Their Gloves are the most serviceable. Their Mittens are the most convenient. Their Underwear is the most healthful. Their Gaiters are the most stylish. Their Overshoes are the most protective. Their Rubber Coats are the most waterproof. Their Blankets are the most substantial. Their Shawls are the most tasteful. Their Ladies' Cloaks are the most elegant. Their Misses' Cloaks are the most becoming. Their Children's Cloaks are the most attractive. Their Infants' Cloaks are the most beautiful. Their Prices are the most reasonable. Their Styles are the most correct. Their Goods are the most desirable. Their Customers are the most numerous. Their Business is the most successful. Their Store is the most popular. Their Clerks are the most obliging. Their Patrons are the most appreciative. Their Profits are the most moderate. Their Sales are the most numerous. Their Trade is the most extensive. Their Reputation is the most unsullied. Their Name is the most honored. Their Success is the most deserved. Their Future is the most promising. Their Present is the most flattering. Their Past is the most honorable. Their Character is the most unimpeachable. Their Integrity is the most unquestionable. Their Honesty is the most unquestioned. Their Word is the most reliable. Their Bond is the most binding. Their Promise is the most sacred. Their Oath is the most solemn. Their Affirmation is the most binding. Their Declaration is the most truthful. Their Statement is the most veracious. Their Assertion is the most positive. Their Denial is the most emphatic. Their Testimony is the most valuable. Their Evidence is the most conclusive. Their Argument is the most logical. Their Deduction is the most reasonable. Their Conclusion is the most satisfactory. Their Judgment is the most discriminating. Their Discrimination is the most delicate. Their Taste is the most refined. Their Manners are the most courteous. Their Politeness is the most unbounded. Their Attention is the most assiduous. Their Courtesy is the most unfailing. Their Kindness is the most unbounded. Their Liberality is the most generous. Their Charity is the most extensive. Their Benevolence is the most univers